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ABSTRACT

This guide assists service providers in developing a comprehensive plan for aiding farmworkers during federally declared disasters, undeclared emergencies, and other crises that affect the agricultural industry. The first section outlines general characteristics of the farmworker population and describes how farmworkers have been overlooked during disaster relief efforts in the past. The second section explains the role of government and how disaster aid is allocated during presidentially declared and undeclared disasters. This section also introduces the four phases of comprehensive emergency management used by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and state emergency plans. The third section outlines the development of a plan, including researching the community, coordinating with other agencies, sharing information about resources, determining whether resources meet needs, and annexing the plan to the state emergency operations plan. Also included are ideas for in-staff training and an assessment tool for assessing farmworker damage. The next section includes forms and instructions for evaluating service strengths and weaknesses. The last section lists names and addresses of contacts and resources for social workers, teachers, and others who work with migrant farmworkers. Included are descriptions of federal disaster programs for farmworkers and a listing of state resources and foundation resources. Includes a glossary. (LP)

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Migrant workers

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...children are 40 miles by dirt
the nearest school, where temporary
have been set up in the cafeteria
headquarters north of Datchu
first of all, Hernandez has no idea when
will receive his next paycheck. Many
nearby fields are still dry, but
has thrown the entire economy of
Gila River into disarray because
bridges to Interstate 8 have been closed



stranded

Developing a Farmworker Disaster Plan

A Guide for Service Providers

Re 019679

Migrant farmhands,
flooded out of the
Midwest, will return
with little money
and many needs

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S, Texas — Heavy rains in
month have slowed the cal-
harvest in this West Texas
leaving migrant workers
e work and unbearable liv-
itions.

"We will never come here
said Nora Valenzuela, who
her two children, 8-year-old
and 13-year-old Mary, have
in a one-room apartment since
waiting for work. She said
apartment didn't even have
hot water.

Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs

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Developing a Farmworker Disaster Plan:

A Guide for Service Providers

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Introduction



*"Hope in every sphere of life is a privilege that attaches to action. No action, no hope."
Peter Levi, British Professor of Poetry*

Over the past decade, the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs (AFOP) has been initiating action to improve disaster assistance for farmworkers. By gathering data on the scores of natural disasters that hit agriculture and testifying before Congress, AFOP informs national leaders and the public about the debilitating effects disasters can have on farmworkers and on the organizations that serve them.

Disasters that hit during peak harvesting seasons may wipe out a year's worth of earnings for a migrant or seasonal farmworker family, who can be left with no income, no food, no place to live, and no way to return home. When these crises occur, farmworker service providers can easily find themselves ill-equipped to meet the myriad of farmworker needs. In addition, farmworkers' needs are not specifically mentioned in many of the state emergency operations plans, and services for them are consequently unorganized.

Developing a Farmworker Disaster Plan was created to empower service providers to take strategic action *before* a disaster occurs. With a comprehensive plan in place, you will know what will need to be done, how it will be done, who will do it, and where to look for resources. You will also be able to gather enough information to incorporate the essence of your farmworker disaster plan into your state's emergency operations plan. Also, by including a farmworker annex into your state's emergency operations plan, you will provide a vital link between farmworkers and the local, state, and federal relief agencies.

Developing a Farmworker Disaster Plan was organized as a leader's guide to help you discover more about your community and other service organizations so that together, you can create an effective plan of action to address farmworkers' needs during times of disaster.

Why Do Farmworkers Need a Plan? outlines general characteristics of the farmworker population and also describes how they have been left out of disaster-relief efforts in the past.

Who Responds to Disasters? explains the role of local, state and federal government and describes how disaster aid is allocated during a presidentially declared and undeclared disaster. This section also introduces the four phases

of comprehensive emergency management used in FEMA and state emergency operations plans. These phases will also form the basis of your disaster plan.

How to Develop Your Plan guides you through the process of developing both your plan and an annex to your state emergency operations plan. The process is broken down into five steps: Research Your Community, Coordinate, Share Your Resources, Do Your Resources Meet the Needs, and Put Your Plan into Annex Form. We've also included an Essential Elements Checklist for your plan, some ideas for in-staff training, and a tool for conducting a farmworker damage assessment.

The **Additional Forms** section has camera-ready copies of three forms we developed to help your workgroup determine service strengths and weaknesses. We have also included in this section a *Farmworker Damage Assessment* Form.

Contacts and Resources provides a wealth of available contacts and resources that should help you when you create and implement your plan. Federal farmworker disaster assistance programs, community resources, and foundation resources provide you with lists of federal and state agencies and foundations.

Glossary section defines acronyms and other commonly-used terms to help orient you to FEMA's disaster vocabulary.

Contributing Documents lists sources that were used to create this guide.

Throughout this guide, we used the term "disaster" as a catch-all expression when describing not only federally declared disasters, but also undeclared emergencies and crises. However, FEMA and state emergency agencies distinguish between a declared disaster (with the president's declaration), an undeclared emergency (without the president's declaration), natural disasters, and technological disasters. We hope that the glossary section will help to clarify some of these differences.

Developing a Farmworker Disaster Plan: A Guide for Service Providers could not have been completed without a generous grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families' Office of Community Services. We hope that this guide will be a valuable tool for service providers as they continue to serve migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

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Why Do Farmworkers Need a Plan?



Farmworkers are a very hard-to-serve population because of their mobility, isolation, limited education and transferable skills, working poor status, and lack of labor standard protections. Often, they are ill-served by federal and state assistance efforts. This section provides some general information about who farmworkers are and gives examples of when the basic needs of farmworkers were not met during disasters.

Who Are Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers?

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found in a 1990 study that 4.1 million farmworkers and their families lived in the U.S. and Puerto Rico from 1987 through 1989. *Migrant farmworkers* are hired each season to harvest crops. They regularly travel every 4 to 5 months to other regions to find work, and live in temporary housing or labor camps. *Seasonal farmworkers* also harvest crops, but do not travel. They may work in agriculture only during harvest time, and may work in other capacities for the remainder of the year. They usually live in homes rather than in labor camps.

In "normal" times, the strain of daily life for farmworkers is difficult physically as well as economically. Working long hours during the peak

In a 1993 survey conducted by AFOP, farmworkers service providers listed obstacles that inhibited farmworker access to nutrition and education services. These same problems worsen during disasters.

- | | |
|--|---|
| ♦ lack of funding | ♦ farmworker fear of legal problems |
| ♦ food pantries that do not have culturally appropriate foods | ♦ farmworker misinformation about programs and resources |
| ♦ overworked staff | ♦ farmworker lack of transportation |
| ♦ language and cultural barriers between public agency staff and farmworkers | ♦ poorly located WIC, Food Stamp, and other assistance offices |
| ♦ insufficient outreach to camps | ♦ lengthy public application forms |
| ♦ inadequate food storage | ♦ Governor's refusal to use federal disaster assistance to save migrants in their states. |
| ♦ lack of grower or crewleader cooperation | |

agricultural season, they often earn below minimum wage because the season lasts for a short period of time. For migrant farmworkers, there can be a lag of several days or weeks between jobs as they travel from one state to another in search of work. Uncertainty only accentuates their hardships. When disasters strike, farmworkers can be left without jobs and income to support their families for the balance of the year. Farmworkers in 49 states are not eligible for unemployment compensation. They are only eligible for disaster unemployment if they can prove that they were employed on a farm that was affected by the disaster. Because farmworkers have so few labor protections and no fringe benefits, no work means no income to pay for food, housing, health care and transportation to find alternative work.

The effects of disasters upon migrant and seasonal farmworkers vary. Seasonal farmworkers often bear the greater long-term impact, since they do not travel to other areas to obtain work, and live year-round on what they make from one season's worth of work. For seasonal workers, a disaster in the peak of the season could require immediate and longer-term assistance not provided under most disaster assistance programs. However, since seasonal workers have adapted to their community, they do not face the same isolation or alienation that migrant workers do. Because migrant workers tend to be more socially, culturally and geographically isolated, they can be more difficult to locate and serve. Local residents, if they are aware that farmworkers exist in their area, may be suspicious of them and unable to communicate because of language differences. Service providers have found that these suspicions can lead to misunderstandings during disasters.

Among both migrant and seasonal farmworkers, countless thousands have gone hungry in past disasters because no prior plan was in place to identify farmworkers as a needy group and address their needs. State and local agencies, both public and private, must coordinate their efforts to ensure that farmworkers' needs are not forgotten.

Farmworkers in Past Disasters

Disasters which affect only farmworkers tend to be caused by both natural circumstances and economic crises. Mass lay-offs due to farm closings may be caused by a disaster or by an unrelated economic downturn. These disasters are more silent than community-wide disasters but can be just as economically debilitating. Although farmworkers' lives may not be in immediate danger, they will be out of work and without unemployment compensation, creating a major economic strain for them and the agencies that serve them.

When disasters affect farmworkers, not only are farmworker service providers in that state strained, but also their counterparts in the states to which the farmworkers will be traveling. Disaster assistance generally does not follow the victims, but instead goes to the area where the disaster occurred. Mass lay-offs

caused by a declared disaster often force migrant farmworkers to leave ahead of schedule to find work in another state. Because of this displacement, organizations in other states also have to contend with disaster effects but without the benefit of any disaster aid.

During the Midwest floods of 1993, for example, thousands of farmworkers were stranded with no money to travel on or return to homes in Texas. Service providers in the flooded areas exhausted their non-disaster resources and had to scrounge for donations while hoping for federal dollars. Many feared that by the time federal funding arrived for the Midwestern states, most farmworkers would have already returned to their homes in Texas. Unfortunately, no federal dollars came for farmworker victims in the Midwest.

Meanwhile, Texas felt the brunt of the crisis, as farmworkers eventually straggled back south with little or no earnings. Since federal monies cannot be appropriated to states where a disaster did not occur, some farmworkers waited in the northern states before realizing that no relief would be coming anytime soon. Congress appropriated funds for the 1993 summer floods in August. However, USDA chose not to allocate any of the available \$20 million of funds allowable to serve farmworkers.

The Midwest floods were not the first time farmworkers did not receive any aid. In 1992, migrant farmworkers who suffered from the effects of Hurricane Andrew were denied assistance because they were not legal residents. For seasonal workers, assistance was not provided until well past the period of critical need. These cases prove that service providers must respond quickly to disaster victims' needs and not totally rely on outside assistance.

In the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo in 1989, FEMA and the Red Cross worked together to provide basic assistance to disaster victims left homeless. Migrant farmworkers who rented a place to stay were given temporary shelter, while other migrant workers who had stayed at labor camps were categorized as homeless and were not offered additional shelter, although many of the camps were destroyed.

Farmers, on the other hand, can more easily receive help through federal disaster loan and grant programs. Unlike many other insurance customers, farmers receive a direct federal subsidy to take preventive measures before a disaster strikes. However, those migrant and seasonal farmworkers, who the farmers hire to

harvest their crops and who are more economically vulnerable, receive little assistance or relief. Federal and state agencies assume that when farmers are assisted, funds will automatically trickle down to the farmworkers. As service providers know, farmworkers usually do not benefit from farm assistance.

During the 1988 Midwest drought, hundreds of unemployed farmworkers wandered through the region looking for work, uninformed on the severity of the drought. Unable to find more than a few days' work, they ran out of money and were stranded at emergency shelters and along the highways. While farmers automatically received \$3.9 billion in federal assistance, it took the combined efforts of farmworker organizations and a few sympathetic farmers to provide the emergency assistance necessary for stranded farmworkers to return home.

These are just a few of the disasters that have occurred during the past ten years. Countless other undeclared emergencies have devastated and destabilized the earning potential of those farmworkers affected. These past crises exemplify how farmworkers' needs were neglected, and a disaster plan for them would have been invaluable. These situations justify the need for a unified force of community agencies working together and pooling their resources to help farmworkers before, during and after disasters. With a disaster plan, service providers can play an important role in highlighting the impact that disasters have on farmworkers and by linking farmworkers with disaster-related services.

Who Responds to Disasters?



When a disaster occurs, elements of the community must work together to help the victims and repair the damage. Depending on the magnitude and severity of the disaster, all three levels of government coordinate services and resources according to federal, state, and local guidelines. The following section identifies the roles of each level of government during times of disaster.

The Role of Local Government

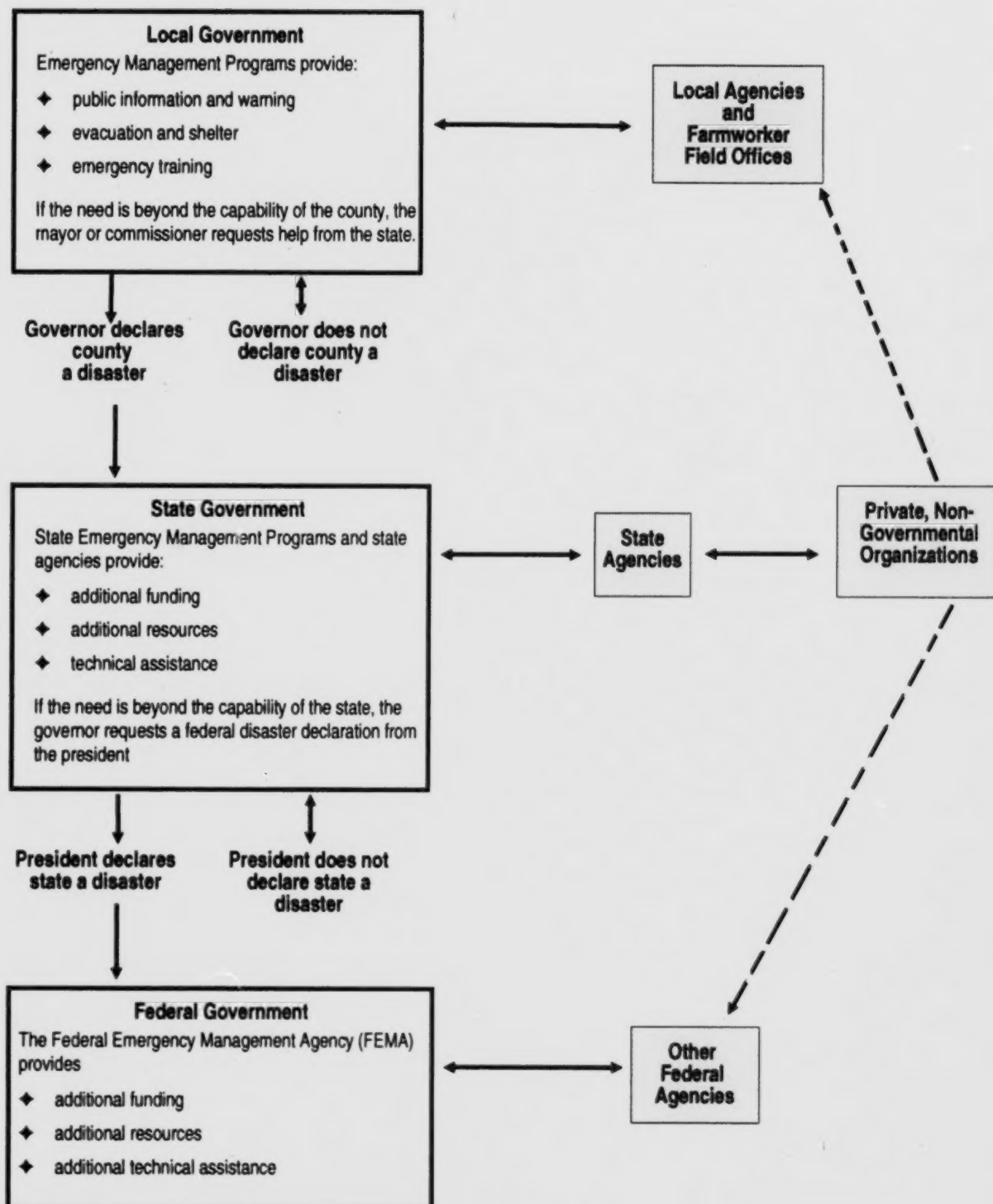
Government at the local level, (city, town, or other designation) is the first line of disaster response. The various branches of local government act upon guidelines outlined in the local emergency operations plan. These plans typically have three parts: a basic plan, functional annexes, and hazard-specific appendices. If a disaster plan for farmworkers already exists, it would be found in the functional annex section.

When a disaster or emergency is imminent, local government agencies warn the public through radio and television messages. If governmental officials, such as the mayor or county commissioner, decide the disaster is severe enough, they then may choose to establish an emergency operations center (EOC). The EOC is the nerve center of local emergency response efforts for local governmental personnel.

From the center, government officials dispatch emergency personnel, such as police, fire, health and medical officials, in addition to needed equipment and supplies. In the case of a major disaster, the local government must ensure that the general population and special population groups, such as farmworkers, are evacuated. The local government must also provide temporary shelter and other life support to disaster victims.

The local government also evaluates response efforts through regular tests and exercises. It must train public officials, emergency response personnel, and the public on various aspects of emergency management, such as protective measures, emergency concepts, and other skills.

The Flow of Disaster Assistance



The Role of State Government

States can provide additional services and help supplement local efforts when the disaster needs outstrip local government capabilities. State agencies respond according to the guidelines of the state EOP.

The state EOP provides the blueprint of disaster relief activities before, during, and after a disaster strikes. State EOPs address the needs of the general population, and do not focus on special populations, such as farmworkers. However, some state plans feature separate annexes of specialized plans serving certain populations or simply refer the reader to the Department of Health and Social Services for more information. Currently, there is little description of interagency efforts to address farmworkers, or how they link with local and state government operations. States can play a role in improving service to farmworkers by including farmworker needs as an annex in their state plan.

When gathering information about disaster programs, you may want to contact your state emergency program manager who may know about disaster assistance programs in your state.

The Role of the Federal Government

After the president has signed a disaster declaration, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) gains control of all disaster response and recovery efforts, and mobilizes state emergency management offices. FEMA also provides supplemental federal aid programs to individuals and to community and state organizations.

Direct disaster assistance from FEMA falls into two broad categories—public assistance and individual assistance. FEMA administers individual assistance through Disaster Application Centers which are opened after a disaster occurs. Individual assistance programs offer temporary housing, low interest loans and grants. Residency and citizenship requirements may restrict migrant and seasonal farmworkers from applying to these programs. FEMA offers public assistance programs to communities, states, and non-governmental organizations who provide disaster relief services. Public assistance programs are usually administered through the Disaster Field Office, which is similar to the Emergency Operations Center, except that it includes federal assistance control operations.

Who Responds to Disasters?

Because FEMA has a high-profile role during disasters, communities tend to have high expectations of FEMA's assistance and services. A 1993 Government Accounting Office report mentioned that FEMA has been criticized in the past for its inability to adequately assess damage, provide needed food and shelter, and finance disaster prevention activities. However, FEMA was originally created to only *supplement* local efforts when the needs of disaster victims outstrip the resources of the community.

Farmworkers more often end up being categorized by FEMA programs as homeless, because their needs don't fit the kinds of programs available. Consequently, disaster funding may be provided in areas of lower priority for farmworkers, rather than vouchers for food, transportation and other more immediate needs. FEMA programs are geared to local residents who are able to recuperate from disaster losses after FEMA provides temporary restoration of basic survival needs.

Short term assistance from FEMA can provide mass feeding, relocation, food and shelter, as it does for other disaster victims. However, because of the mobile lifestyle of migrant farmworkers, the immediate needs of farmworkers do not diminish; they continue. FEMA does not have any type of assistance program which compensates farmworkers for the percentage of annual income that was lost due to a disaster. This is because farmworkers are seasonally employed, and the disaster may occur during the peak of the season when they earn the largest percentage of their annual income. FEMA's programs are geared toward serving individuals who are employed year-round, not seasonally employed workers.

Neither does FEMA have an incentive program for a farmer to keep unaffected labor camps open. FEMA programs such as Disaster Unemployment Assistance cannot relieve problems of most farmworkers, and as a result, many remain unserved. To be eligible for DUA, applicants must be considered employed at the time of the disaster. Farmworkers who recently arrived in an area, or who were en route to get work and arrived late and were waiting for work, would not be eligible for DUA.

Farmworkers have expressed concerns about the delay in learning whether their applications for assistance have been approved or denied. If a person is not approved, they are not informed at the time of application and must wait for a response. Some farmworkers have stated that they have waited up to 60 days. This waiting period is often problematic for farmworkers, because they may not have access to resources other residents have.

Because farmworkers live in camps or rental housing, showing proof of address and damage as required can be difficult. Any damage to property must be shown to be caused by the disaster, after which time a FEMA damage assessor decides whether the assistance is warranted. It is the farmer or

landlord who generally gets the assistance for damage to property, even though farmworkers may have lost all personal possessions. Since FEMA is more "brick and mortar" oriented, reconstruction and repair of buildings and property get priority for assistance over other losses.

FEMA disaster assistance cannot be authorized until a disaster is declared by the president. Before a request for federal assistance is sent to the president, however, the regional FEMA office must approve the request. If they feel that the request is unusual or not warranted, they may hold the request indefinitely for verification. During this period, until a disaster is declared, communities cannot count on federal assistance. Rather, they must look to non-governmental organizations.

The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Non-governmental organizations, including private and not for profit organizations, have a certain amount of flexibility during disasters when working with the local, state and federal levels. When a disaster is declared, non-governmental organizations can coordinate their services with governmental agencies and can also provide direct services on their own, without having to go through bureaucratic channels. When a disaster is not declared and less federal assistance is available, non-governmental organizations, which usually have the most resources to help farmworkers, are able to coordinate relief efforts themselves.

One well-known non-governmental organization, the American Red Cross, is federally chartered to coordinate the disaster response efforts of voluntary organizations during declared and undeclared emergencies. During declared disasters, the Red Cross is the official liaison between FEMA and volunteer organizations. Because it also is funded through donations, the Red Cross can act independently of FEMA and assist during undeclared emergencies.

The Flow of Disaster Assistance

When a disaster takes place, a chain of command takes effect which can involve local, state, and federal levels of government. If local government cannot meet its disaster needs, the mayor can call on the governor to make additional assistance available. At this point, the governor relinquishes control to the state. State operations are handled out of the EOC. If the damage is too widespread to be controlled by state and local resources, the state

Who Responds to Disasters?

governor can issue a request, through FEMA, that the president declare federal disaster. The FEMA regional director evaluates the damage and makes a recommendation to the president.

If the president signs a disaster declaration, then FEMA gains administrative control of all disaster relief efforts (as authorized by the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, otherwise known as the Stafford Act). FEMA employees travel to the affected areas, oversee relief efforts, and open up one or more Disaster Field offices (DFOs). DFOs are the same as the state's EOC except that the DFOs include state and local as well as federal control headquarters. The use of the same facility allows for greater coordination between federal, state and local governments.

At this time, Disaster Application Centers are also set up, which is where disaster victims can apply for federal, state, and local assistance. Additional public and private assistance programs also become available to states, non-governmental organizations, and disaster victims. Applications for federal assistance by these organizations are made at the DFO.

The Role of the Emergency Program Manager

The emergency program manager, sometimes called the state coordinating officer, serves as the state-level FEMA representative who oversees all response and recovery activities during a declared disaster. The emergency program manager also makes sure that the state and local disaster plans are implemented smoothly and helps coordinates the activities of public and private agencies.

Before a disaster strikes, the emergency program manager makes an inventory of all available resources from the private sector to ensure that they are sufficient to carry out disaster relief efforts. The emergency program manager also analyzes the potential effects of hazards, leads public education efforts about these hazards, and ensures that all response programs are in place.

As the key FEMA representative in your state, the emergency program manager is an important resource, and should be closely involved in helping you develop a farmworker disaster plan and farmworker annex.

The Four Phases of Comprehensive Emergency Management

FEMA and state disaster plans are organized into the four phases of comprehensive emergency management: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. In order to develop a plan that works effectively with state and national relief efforts, you must be familiar with these terms in order to structure your own plan in a similar way. You should also contact your state

emergency management office to receive a copy of your state's disaster plan and to find out more about your state and local disaster procedures.

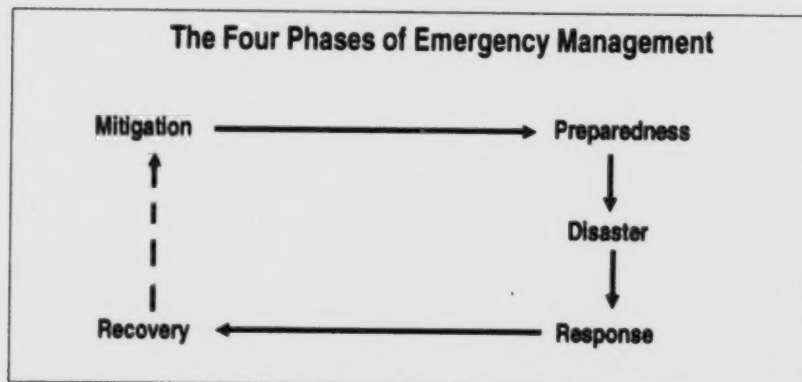
Mitigation phase includes activities that help to reduce the risk of damage and injury to the community if a disaster occurs. For farmworkers this can involve a great amount of coordinating, planning and advocacy.

Preparedness phase includes activities and programs that help you gear up for imminent disaster. They are in place prior to an emergency and will make it easier to respond after an emergency or disaster occurs. For farmworkers, these activities include training and practice drills.

Response phase includes activities and programs to address the immediate and short-term effects at the beginning of an emergency or disaster. These activities and programs help to reduce damage and speed recovery. Response activities should only be attempted by FEMA agents and other specially-trained authorities. Activities include warning, evacuating victims and lifesaving.

Recovery phase includes activities that help to restore the community to normal, or near normal. Short-term recovery assesses damage and returns essential systems and services (electricity, food and water supplies) to prior operating levels. Long-term recovery activities (rebuilding and training) may continue for many years.

Recovery activities allow service providers to reflect on the effectiveness of their plan, and think about what actions worked and what actions did not. By reflecting on past events, this helps to anticipate future needs. This allows the service providers to bring the emergency management process back into the mitigation phase. In this way, a new cycle begins.



How To Develop Your Plan



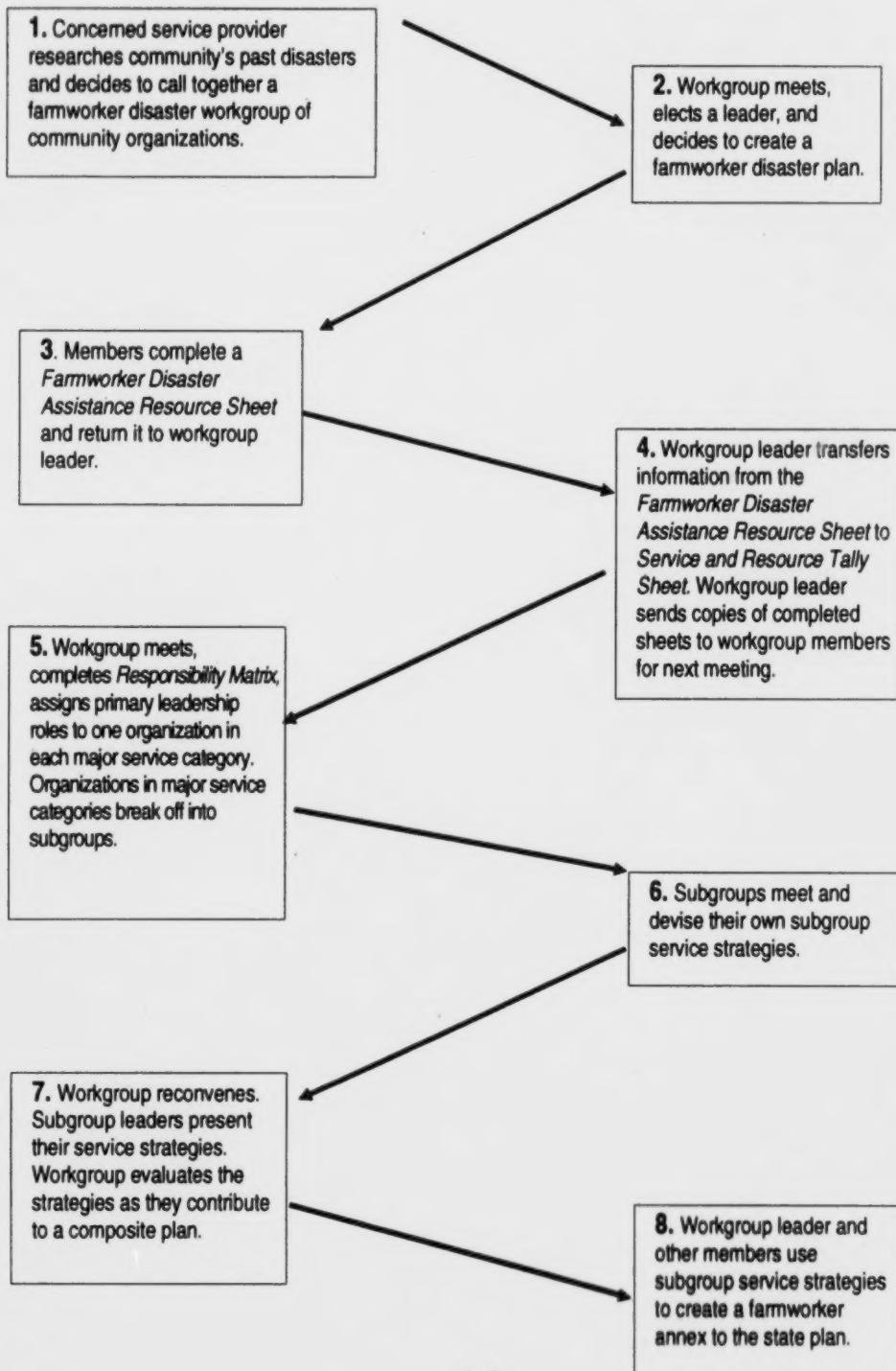
Disaster assistance for farmworkers, as AFOP has documented during the past ten years, does not automatically flow from state or federal levels to farmworkers unless the needs are identified and justified, and brought to state or national attention. Whether or not state or federal assistance becomes available, local farmworker service agencies need to act if farmworker disaster needs are to be met. In order for your agency's actions to be efficient and effective, you must plan in advance of a disaster. This advanced planning must involve all community service providers who will, either directly or indirectly, serve farmworkers in need.

A disaster plan states what will be done, who will do it and when. It shows how various agencies and organizations will mobilize to prepare for, respond to and recover from a disaster or crisis situation. Every community's plan will be different, according to the needs of the farmworkers and the surrounding community, the resources available, and the type of disaster.

The following steps will help you to better know your local community and work with other agencies to develop a plan.

- 1. Research Your Community**
- 2. Coordinate With Other Agencies**
- 3. Share Information About Your Resources**
- 4. Do Your Resources Meet the Needs?**
- 5. Put Your Plan into Annex Form**

How the Disaster Planning Process Works



1. Research Your Community

Knowing how your community copes with disasters is the first step in developing your plan. You should learn what disasters have affected your community and how your community reacted. Check to see if a county or state plan is in place and if it addresses farmworkers' needs. Also, find the names of key contacts who you think should be involved in creating a farmworker disaster plan. Here are some questions that need to be answered while you research your community:

1. Research past disasters in your area.

- ❖ What types of disasters have occurred in the past? Make a list of all past disasters and include the date, disaster type, the level of community damage, and how farmworkers were affected. You may have to speculate on how farmworkers were impacted, as this information may not be available.
- ❖ How many farmworkers were affected in each of those disasters?
- ❖ What type of assistance was given to farmworkers? Who provided the assistance and for how long?
- ❖ What were the strengths and weaknesses of the relief efforts?
- ❖ Were seasonal farmworkers treated the same or differently from the migrant farmworkers?

2. Get a copy of your county and state Emergency Operations Plans (EOP) from your state emergency management office.

- ❖ What are the potential disasters that could impact your area and affect farmworkers, such as floods, droughts, and freezes?
- ❖ How does your state plan direct the activities of service organizations during disaster relief? Your state emergency manager should have more information.

3. Develop a list of contacts and organizations that would be interested in meeting with you.

- ❖ What organizations provide direct relief to farmworkers?
- ❖ Is there a governor's council or interagency task force on farmworkers already in existence? If so, try to attend their meetings and get them involved with a disaster plan workgroup.
- ❖ Does your area have a chapter of VOAD (Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters)? If so, find out how to become a member. Their national Washington, DC office is listed in the "Resources in Your Community" section of this guide.

4. Find out what local, state, and federal programs could provide disaster assistance to farmworkers.

- ❖ What local programs could assist farmworkers? Research programs, such as food pantries, utility programs, temporary shelters, emergency medical organizations, and the National Guard and find the types of services they provide. Your local emergency manager should have some information about these programs.
- ❖ What state programs could assist farmworkers? Again, your local emergency manager should have some information, but you may also want to contact the Office of Emergency Services, Employment Development Department, Department of Economic Opportunity, and Department of Social Services. Find out what services and resources they offer.
- ❖ What federal programs could assist farmworkers? You can begin your research by reviewing the "Federal Farmworker Disaster Assistance" section in this guide. Determine if new sources of services and resources could be mobilized for your community.

5. Know your political representatives and inform them about how farmworkers are impacted during disasters.

- ❖ Who are your city, county, state, and federal representatives?
- ❖ Do your representatives know about the farmworkers in your area? Send them an information packet about how disasters impacted farmworkers, in the past, what assistance they received or didn't receive, and what additional assistance is needed.

2. Coordinate With Other Agencies

Now that you have more information about your community and the state disaster plan, the next step is to meet with other service providers, form a disaster plan workgroup, and use the information that you have learned.

The purpose of this disaster workgroup is to develop and implement a farmworker disaster plan. The workgroup must first decide if a disaster plan for farmworkers is needed. If the group does decide to develop a plan, they should try to meet regularly before, during, and after the plan has been completed. Your community plan will be a working document that will need to be regularly evaluated and updated. The following steps will help you prepare for and lead a series of disaster workgroup meetings.

Because the first meeting is the most critical, we have specified which activities must be covered in that meeting. Subsequent meetings should be carried out according to the pace of your workgroup.

1. Plan a series of disaster workgroup meetings.

Plan to invite all key individuals and organizations who work with farmworkers in your community. For more ideas of who to invite in your state, refer to the "Resources in Your Community" section in this guide. Also plan to invite local growers, community leaders, and the state emergency manager.

- ❖ In your invitation letter, include an agenda, a copy of this guide, and ask each agency representative to be prepared to discuss the programs they provide to farmworkers. Ask them to bring suggestions about ways to increase funding to address disasters.
- ❖ To prepare for the meeting, find a large room and bring a sign-up sheet. An easel with a large pad of paper and markers might be useful, too.
- ❖ If possible, set up the chairs and tables in the meeting room in a conference or hollow square style so all the participants can see each other.

- ❖ You may want to plan a teambuilding activity, so that the people in your group can feel comfortable working together. You should at least ask each person give their name, tell about any disaster experience, and describe the programs their organization offers.
- ❖ Coordinate schedules so you can have the greatest level of participation. Allow enough time to adequately discuss the issue, and start on time.

2. Discuss farmworker needs.

If you do not work with farmworkers directly, plan to have a farmworker service provider to speak about farmworkers and the services that are in demand. Also, find out more about the following subjects before the next meeting:

- ❖ Describe the farmworkers in your community: languages, ethnic groups, seasonal and migrant populations (include peak agricultural work months), estimated number of individuals, living conditions, and locations in your community.
- ❖ How do farmworkers access services? Is transportation a problem?
- ❖ Brainstorm about the needs of farmworkers during a "normal" season. How do their needs change after a disaster? How must services change

3. Discuss the need for a plan.

As a member of the workgroup, each representative should understand that they will be expected to contribute information about their organizations and commit their organization to provide services. As a group, you will need to discuss if a farmworker disaster plan is needed for your community. While you are discussing this, consider the following questions:

- ❖ What were your findings from your earlier research on your community?
- ❖ How often do disasters occur in your area?
- ❖ Have farmworkers' disaster needs been met in your area?
- ❖ What is the role of federal, state and local government in disaster assistance? Plan to have a representative from your state emergency management agency attend the first meeting to explain the details.
- ❖ Brief participants on your county and state Emergency Operations Plans, so that all are aware of the operation procedures when a

disaster affects the entire community. Discuss the importance of including an annex for farmworkers in your state's plan.

- ❖ What is the role of the private, non governmental organizations?
- ❖ What can be done to improve disaster assistance for farmworkers?
- ❖ Does the group think a disaster plan is necessary for farmworkers in your area?
- ❖ Elect a workgroup leader to run the meetings.

3. Share Information About Your Resources

Knowledge about the already existing programs and resources that organizations have within the disaster workgroup is key in developing your plan. Each organization must have a clear idea of each of their programs. Each organization representative must get clearance from organization supervisors to present their information to the group and to commit to some extent the use of their services during times of disaster.

This guide includes three forms that will help you determine the range of available emergency resources: the *Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet*, the *Services and Resource Tally Sheet*, and the *Responsibility Matrix Sheet*. It is important to fill them out in this order, because information from the *Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet* will be used to complete the other two forms. A sample of each form is included in this section while more blank copies are included in the "Forms" section near the end of the guide.

- ✦ The *Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet* should be completed by each organization,
- ✦ The *Service and Resource Tally Sheet* should be completed by the workgroup leader, and
- ✦ The *Responsibility Matrix Sheets* should be completed by entire workgroup.

Workgroup leaders should also be aware of the important role of the major service category featured on all three sheets. These broad service categories enable you to easily group common programs together so the workgroup can evaluate community strengths and weaknesses. In addition, programs and services listed under each of these categories will later form subgroups. Each subgroups will coordinate to create their own service strategy and will contribute to the overall workgroup plan.

1. Complete a Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet.

Once completed, this form will list programs and services that the organizations in your workgroup can provide for farmworkers and for a relief effort during a disaster. We suggest that you mail several copies of the *Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet* to workgroup members and have them return them to you as soon as possible before your next meeting (when the workgroup will complete the *Responsibility Matrix Sheet*). Make a special effort to get input from growers regarding available farm labor housing.

Instructions for the Disaster Assistance Resource Sheet

1. **Name Of Contact Person.** Be sure to include your home and work telephone numbers.
2. **Programs and Services for Farmworkers and their Families.**
 - a. **Program name.** Write the name of each program that your organization provides (or can provide) for farmworkers during times of disaster.
 - b. **Services you provide.** Describe briefly the type of assistance your organization can provide, such as financial, goods or other supportive services.
 - c. **Program eligibility requirements.** Note what the basic eligibility requirements are and if documentation is needed.
 - d. **Where farmworkers get services.** Write the location, including street address, of the service distribution center. Please note if alternate or mobile locations are possible.
 - e. **Limitations of your program.** Describe any limit to the amount of services you can provide. If there is a time-limit on service provision or other restrictions, note it in this section.
 - f. **Average wait.** Note the time a farmworker has to wait after applying for this program before he/she receives the service.
 - g. **When can you start this program.** Write "immediate" if you currently run this program and provide this service. If the program is not available now, write the date of when it does become available. Also, note if your program starts only after a certain amount of time following the disaster.
 - h. **Major service category.** Please note the service category that your program or service would more closely correspond to. If your program or service does not fall under one of the following categories, let the workgroup leader know and list your suggested service category title.

Child Care

Clothing Distribution

Crisis Counseling

Damage Assessment

Fundraising

Job Placement and Job Retraining

Medical Services

Nutrition Services

Public Information

Staff Training

Temporary Shelter

Translation Services

Transportation and Relocation

Volunteer Recruitment and Management

Farmworker Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet

I. Organization Contact Information		Name of Organization Farmworker Services, Inc.		
Name of Contact Person Margarita Smith	Contact's Office Phone	Contact's Office Fax	Contact's Home Phone	
Contact's Address	Contact's Home Address	Name of Alternate Contact Peggy Madison		

2. Programs and Services for Farmworkers and Families							
Program Name	Services You Provide	Program Eligibility Requirements	Where Farmworkers Get Services	Limitations of Your Program	Average Wait for Farmworkers**	How Soon Can You Start This Program?*	Major Service Category
Handi-Shoppers Program	Nutrition Education & Transportation	Low income Residents	Capitol Hill St. Office	Limited funding	1 week	immediate	Nutrition Services
USDA Food Surplus distribution	Distribution of USDA food	Low income Residents	Food Bank Program in AME Zion Church basement	One warehouse, No freezer	none	immediate	Nutrition Services
Head Start	Day care & Education Services, Transportation	Migrant Farmworkers' children under age of 6.	Anacostia Center	Not available to seasonal farmworkers	none	after 2 days	Childcare
JTPA Section 402	Employment, Training & Support Services	25 days farmwork or \$400 farm income; 50% income or time from farmwork; low-income	Capitol Hill St. Office	U.S. Legal resident & Selective Service Reg. (males)	Once Eligibility Determined	immediate	Job Placement and Job Retraining
*If a program is available only in major disasters, indicate average interval between disaster and start of intake; if a program is ongoing, write "immediate." **Average interval between intake and delivery (days, weeks, etc.)							

Attach additional sheets

2. Complete a Service and Resource Tally Sheet.

The *Service and Resource Tally Sheet* re-groups your program information which draws directly from the *Disaster Assistance Resource Sheet* into the major service categories.

To complete a *Service and Resource Tally Sheet*, the workgroup leader will need to gather completed *Disaster Assistance Resource Sheets* from workgroup members and transfer the information. You will need at least one sheet for each of the 14 major service categories outlined in the previous section. If workgroup members noted that a program or service did not fall into one of these categories, you may want to create a new category or combine existing categories.

You will want to form a subgroup of the disaster workgroup to focus on each major service category.

3. Complete a Responsibility Matrix Sheet

This final form, completed by the workgroup, designates subgroup leaders by assigning "primary" and "supportive" roles within each major service category. The representatives from "primary" organizations become the subgroup leaders. They will be responsible for leading the coordination efforts in each subgroup and presenting their subgroup work strategy to the workgroup. Subgroup leaders also become the main subgroup contacts and organizers during disasters. Supportive members help create, coordinate, and implement the subgroup strategy.

To prepare for this meeting, the workgroup leader will need to make 4 copies of the *Responsibility Matrix Sheets*—one for each emergency management phase—to be completed by each workgroup member during a meeting. If you added any major service categories while you were completing your *Service and Resource Tally Sheet*, you may want to include them now. Also, the workgroup leader will need to distribute copies of each of the *Service and Resource Tally Sheets* so that members can see which organizations are in each subgroup.

Service and Resource Tally Sheet

Major Service Category: NUTRITION SERVICES

Name of Organization	Organization Contact	Services You Provide	Program Eligibility Requirements	Where Farmworkers Get Services	Limitations of Your Program	Average Wait for Farmworkers	How Soon Can You Start This Program?
Farmworker Services, Inc.	Margarita Smith	-Handi-Shopper -USDA Food Distribution	Low Income	Program Offices	Limited funding and space	1 week	ASAP

Attach additional sheets

Instructions for the Responsibility Matrix Sheet

All workgroup members should receive four copies of the *Responsibility Matrix Sheet* for each of the emergency management phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Workgroup members should also receive copies the *Service and Resource Tally Sheet* for each of the major service categories. For each category, the workgroup should decide which organization will be the subgroup leader ("primary") and which will be regular subgroup members ("supportive").

There should be only one "primary" organization per subgroup. For example, the nutrition subgroup will consist of many varied organizations, such as foodbanks, meals-on wheels, migrant health centers, churches and the local WIC program. Perhaps for example, the local foodbank is chosen by the subgroup to become the "primary" agency, which makes it the leader and contact organization for ensuring that nutrition-related tasks are delineated in the plan, and carried out if a disaster should occur.

1. **Check the list of service providers** on the left side of the sheet. Add, delete, or change names as appropriate for your community.
2. The **14 major service categories for disaster assistance** are listed across the top of the sheet. Make sure that all of the major services are covered.
3. When workgroup members decide which organizations will have "primary" roles and which will have "supportive roles", **write a "P" for primary or an "S" for supportive in the appropriate squares.**
4. **Repeat these steps** for each of the four phases.
5. **Analyze and evaluate** what you see. Are there any gaps?

4. Break into Subgroups

Once the workgroup decides who the primary organizations and subgroup leaders are, then the subgroup should plan to meet on their own and create a subgroup service strategy. Completed strategies will be presented to the workgroup and reviewed as one element of the total plan. The subgroup strategies should be organized into the four emergency management phases, listing subgroup objectives and the tasks needed to meet those objectives.

Responsibility Matrix: Mitigation Phase
Key Organizations and Major Service Categories

	Child Care	Clothing Distribution	Crisis Counseling	Damage Assessment	Fundraising	Job Placement and Job Retraining	Medical Services	Nutrition Services	Public Information	Staff Training	Temporary Shelter	Translation Services	Transportation and Relocation Services	Volunteer Recruitment and Management
American Red Cross			S		S		P	S	S	S	S			P
Area Shelters		S									P			
Churches	S	S			S			S			S	S	S	
Community Action Programs	S		S		S			S	S			S	S	S
Cooperative Extension				S										
Dept. of Health							P	S						
Dept. of Transportation													P	
Foodbanks								S				S		
Food Stamp Office								S						
Housing Agency											S			
JTPA Employment and Training, §402	S	S	S		S	P			S	P		P		S
Migrant Education	S													
Migrant Head Start	P													
Migrant Health Centers		S	P					P						
Other Employment and Training						S				P				S
Salvation Army														
SEMA				P					P					
State Employment Office						S								
United Way		S			P									S
WIC Program	S							S						

(P = Primary S = Support)

When reviewing the four phases, the subgroup may find that the service strengths lie in the mitigation, preparedness, and recovery phases, rather than the response phase. Remember that during a declared disaster, Red Cross and FEMA will be leading all response efforts. Also, keep in mind that well-planned mitigation and preparedness phases usually mean a smoother recovery phase. Try to think of the four phases as a continuing cycle, with recovery and mitigation phases overlapping.

Some organizations may have programs in more than one subgroup. In these instances, heads of those organizations should appoint a staffmember who works closely on the specific program to represent their organization in the subgroup.

When creating a strategy, the subgroup should consider the following items:

- ❖ Organize the services of your group according to the four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Note that during a declared disaster that FEMA and Red Cross will coordinate all recovery efforts. To review these phases, refer back to the "Who Responds to Disasters" section.
- ❖ Define further the primary and supportive roles in terms of your major service category. Who will be the subgroup contact when a disaster strikes? Will you need a phone chain to alert subgroup members? Should there be an alternate for the subgroup leader?
- ❖ Factor in time limitations and eligibility requirements. Will these factors affect your coordination efforts?
- ❖ Present your final strategy, written out, to the workgroup. The subgroup may choose to condense their strategy into a series of charts for each of the phases, stating the primary objectives, the task that needs to be done to reach each objective, who will be responsible for carrying out the task, any limitations to the program, and any other information the workgroup feels is important.

4. Do Your Resources Meet the Needs?

The workgroup should plan to meet again so that the subgroup leaders can present each of their service strategies. Ideally, copies of these strategies should be mailed to workgroup members before the next meeting. With all of these subgroup strategies in hand, the workgroup should evaluate how the strategies work together as a collective plan and determine if there are any service gaps.

To help the workgroup evaluate the strategies as a collective plan, this section features some general questions that the workgroup should consider. The second section lists some suggestions from service providers who have been through disasters.

Following this workgroup meeting, subgroups may choose to meet again to re-evaluate their service strategy.

Evaluate What Services the Workgroup Can Offer

Have both the subgroups and workgroups compare the services they provide with the needs farmworkers would have during disasters.

- ❖ Are the collective resources in the community sufficient to meet farmworkers' need in normal times? Are there enough resources to meet farmworkers' needs before, during, and after a disaster? How can organizations pool resources?
- ❖ Create a wish list of resources that would bolster existing services. How can you obtain funding for those items on your wish list?
- ❖ Have you exhausted all sources of state, federal, or local funding?
- ❖ What local funding sources could send aid quickly? Prepare background information in advance of proposal deadlines and update your background information regularly.
- ❖ If you receive federal funding, you may have to wait several months to receive supplemental aid during disasters. How can you meet the immediate needs in the meantime?

In past disasters, farmworkers have complained that some providers and volunteers did not respect differences in language and culture. What can be done to avoid future misunderstandings? How does this relate to the role of volunteers, including volunteers in uniforms?

Review "Lessons Learned"

The following list compiles suggestions, organized by each of the phases, that were given by service providers who have recently been through disasters. The workgroup and subgroups may want to keep these "lessons learned" in mind as they review their plan and strategies.

Mitigation Phase

- ❖ Have a clear and detailed understanding about farmworkers, knowing which months they live in the community, and where they are located. Include maps of labor camp locations, and address of each. Also list the number of the nearest phone.
- ❖ List potential hazards in your community, and how vulnerable farmworkers are to each. What kind of disasters affect only farmworkers?
- ❖ Empower farmworkers by providing training on how to protect themselves during a disaster and what resources may be available to help afterwards.
- ❖ Assess the quality of farmworker housing. How much wind and flooding can certain structures, such as mobile homes, and buildings in labor camps, withstand? How can you reduce flood damage or hurricane damage? To what extent can you weatherize farmworker housing?
- ❖ Advocate for legislation to improve farmworker health and housing.
- ❖ Talk with growers about safe and adequate housing for farmworkers.
- ❖ Think about employment and training possibilities for displaced farmworkers.
- ❖ Fundraise within your organization(s) and in the community. Start a fun run or a disaster fund to benefit farmworkers.
- ❖ Train college students or other community volunteers to do outreach or provide transportation to and from labor camps.

How to Develop Your Plan

- ❖ Establish contacts with newspapers, TV, and radio stations so that you will know who to contact in a disaster. Create and distribute a press kit.
- ❖ Decide what is the most effective media to reach farmworkers, and develop contacts at those specific radio stations, TV stations, or newspapers.
- ❖ Learn more about how the state and federal emergency management systems work. Arrange to have your state emergency manager brief your group.
- ❖ Talk to leaders in other states to develop mutual aid pacts to pool resources across county and state lines.
- ❖ Have each organization designate a disaster coordinator who can temporarily leave their normal duties at any time to focus on disaster activities.
- ❖ Try to pre-arrange a financial contract with companies and growers which will ensure that those who become unemployed as a result of the disaster will continue to have a means of employment.
- ❖ Make a phone chain, and agree on a time and place to meet if lines are down during a disaster.
- ❖ Find out what equipment and supplies might be needed for farmworker-related disasters. What is available and what could be donated in advance? Such items would include flashlights, batteries, cellular phones, health kits with soap, towels, and toothpaste.

Preparedness Phase

- ❖ Alert community agencies to be prepared for a possible crisis situation.
- ❖ Determine who will locate, transport and evacuate farmworkers if necessary. Where will they be housed?
- ❖ Work with the emergency manager to designate a public building for a Disaster Assistance Center for farmworkers. Inform farmworkers of the location.
- ❖ Simplify intake forms to save time and paperwork. Remember to get the funding source's prior approval.
- ❖ Ask for volunteers to go to labor camps and alert farmworkers of what to do, where to get medical care, apply for assistance, get food, and what radio/TV stations they should listen to for special directions.

- ❖ Find out who will be the first at the Disaster Assistance Center to provide services, such as food and clothing distribution, transportation, medical services, unemployment assistance, eligibility determination for program participation, and translation services.
- ❖ Talk with federal, state, and local agencies to determine their regulations and eligibility requirements for various farmworker programs.
- ❖ Recruit and train people to be self-sufficient volunteers. It is much easier for providers when groups arrive organized with their own food, shelter, and transportation.
- ❖ Develop an internal disaster plan for your agency or office so that co-workers know what role they would play. Ask employees to develop family emergency preparedness plans.

Response Phase

- ❖ In a declared disaster, organizations may be asked by FEMA or the Red Cross to assist in various ways. In an undeclared disaster, you will have to depend more on your collective resources.
- ❖ Set up Disaster Assistance Centers and shelters, with an emergency manager for declared disasters.
- ❖ Start a journal of daily events, and save newspaper articles about the disaster. Document everything. It will be useful not only for funding, but to learn from, so that preparing for the next disaster will be smoother. Take photos of the damage—they can be invaluable (black and white is preferable).
- ❖ Assess damage to farmworkers, including which counties, number of people affected, damage to crops, and housing. Find out who has done damage assessment in the past, probably the state emergency manager or Cooperative Extension agent. You may need to design a farmworker damage assessment survey. Refer to the "Farmworker Damage Assessment" section for more ideas.
- ❖ Transport farmworkers for assistance. Evacuate and relocate them as necessary.
- ❖ Help farmworkers apply for unemployment assistance, food stamps, temporary food assistance, and other government services.
- ❖ Supply food and medical assistance to farmworkers (refer to foodbanks, health centers).

How to Develop Your Plan

- ❖ Notify the media, including local radio, TV stations and newspapers. Develop press releases with the damage assessment information and copies of your photos.
- ❖ Solicit donations, for such items as food and clothes, from the community. Request specific items you need.
- ❖ Receive and distribute cash and in-kind donations.
- ❖ Write grant proposals for funding from federal, state, and private sources.
- ❖ Create an "unmet needs" committee or an electronic bulletin board to advise the public of farmworker needs. This helps avoid duplication of services.
- ❖ Be visible in response efforts. Wear bright colors or t-shirts with an agency logo.
- ❖ Meet with staff regularly, and include mental health professionals for part of this. Watch for signs of stress such as: substance abuse, child abuse, spouse abuse, and weight gain among disaster victims and providers.
- ❖ Note that most of the primary response activities in a life-threatening disaster will be carried out by the FEMA, Red Cross, local fire department, police department, rescue squad and emergency medical services.

Recovery Phase

- ❖ Update assessment of damage to crops and housing. Estimate the extent and length of income loss for farmworkers.
- ❖ Continue certain relief programs, such as housing, and food assistance until farmworkers are relocated, trained and placed into alternative jobs. Hire youth to clean up debris using funds from the Department of Labor's Disaster Assistance Program under Title II of JTPA. Contact your state governor's office for more information.
- ❖ Hold a workgroup meeting to discuss and evaluate your efforts in the disaster.

- ✦ Find out if any farmworkers will be leaving your areas to do farmwork in other states. Find out if they will be eligible for any assistance in the affected state. Notify farmworker programs in these states where the farmworkers will be traveling. Several national directories of farmworker service providers exist, including JTPA §402, migrant health, migrant head start, and migrant education.
- ✦ Conduct training of farmworkers that will help to empower them to handle emergencies or other disasters in the future.

5. Put Your Plan into Annex Form

Now that the disaster workgroup and subgroups have met and evaluated how the strategies work together as a collective plan, the workgroup leader has enough information to develop an annex to the state emergency operations plan. This annex will have to be approved by the state emergency management agency (SEMA) before it can be included in the state plan. Also, keep in mind that your approved annex will only be used if a disaster has been declared. During undeclared disasters, you will have to rely on your own plan.

While state emergency operations plans outline general procedures, annexes describe specific functions in more detail and do not repeat any information that is already included in the state plan. Your state emergency operations manager can help tremendously with this. Refer to your state emergency operations plan for examples of annexes. Most state EOPs include annexes on communication, warning, public information, health and medical services, and evacuation. Damage assessment, farmworker relocation and other farmworker-specific functions could be included as separate annexes. Tasks should be carried out in cooperation with the state and local emergency response efforts.

The annex to the state plan is usually written in the same format as the state emergency operations plan. Formats do vary, however, from state to state. You will need to contact your state emergency management agency (SEMA) representative for some guidance. We have included a general outline that most states use for their own emergency plan. Each annex should include the first nine elements:

- A. Introductory Material,
- B. Statement of Purpose,
- C. Situations and Assumptions,
- D. Concept of Operations,
- E. Assignment of Responsibilities,
- F. Administration and Logistics,
- G. Plan Development and Maintenance,
- H. Legal Authority,
- I. Definitions, and
- J. Functional Annexes (same format as the basic plan).

A. Introductory Material

1. **Promulgation Document.** This document consists of a letter signed by the governor, mayor, or the director of the state emergency management office. The letter is included in a state plan to make the plan official and shows the governor's endorsement of its activities. This may not be necessary for annexes in all states, as requirements vary from state to state.

2. **Foreword.** The foreword describes the planning process, the emergency management goals, and the emergency management plan. The foreword also acknowledges contributors to the planning process.

3. **Table of Contents.**

4. **Hazard Analysis.** This analysis lists possible hazards in your community, and should already be included in your state emergency management plan.

5. **Instructions on Plan Use.** The instructions give an overview of the annex.

a. **Audience.** Describe who the annex is for (farmworkers) in general terms.

b. **Distribution.** Include a list of people who should receive and review the plan as it is being developed. A chart that records when updates were made should also be included.

c. **Expectations.** Note the anticipated responses of officials receiving a copy of the plan.

B. Purpose.

The purpose states how the goals of the annex will fit into the overall plan.

C. Situation And Assumptions.

This section outlines the role each organization plays. Create an imaginary, but plausible emergency situation, and highlight the roles of each organization. (Refer to the subgroup strategies.)

D. Concept of Operations.

This section briefly describes each organization's tasks and how they will all work together during the four emergency management phases. (Refer to the subgroup strategies.)

E. Assignment of Responsibilities.

This sections outlines who plays a primary role or supportive role in the four disaster phases. The four Responsibility Matrix sheets cover this information. Refer to the subgroup strategies.

F. Administration and Logistics.

This section addresses resource management, general support requirements, and availability of services. Refer to the *Disaster Assistance Resource Sheets* and the *Service and Resource Tally Sheets*.

G. Plan Development and Maintenance.

This section describes the planning process, the participants involved in that process, and the interaction expected between planning levels. Identify those people who will develop the plan and assign planning responsibilities. Also include who will coordinate the total planning effort, and how the plan will be updated. (Refer to the subgroup strategies.)

H. Legal Authority.

This section must give the legal basis for emergency operations and activities, by including any organizational statutes, local ordinances, executive orders, regulations and formal agreements that pertain to farmworkers and emergencies. If farmworkers are not included in some of these laws, discuss the implications.

I. Definitions.

This glossary section gives the meanings of terms used in the annex.

6. Essential Elements of Your Disaster Plan

If you and your workgroup were not able to do all of the previous steps to create a complete farmworker disaster plan, we suggest that you make sure you can at least account for the following items:

- ☐ Accurate maps and directions to labor camps/residences of farmworkers, number of farmworkers living at each, phone numbers where farmworkers can be reached, and languages spoken. Include statement of how farmworkers will be informed of an impending disaster.
- ☐ Name of a contact person(s) from each organization who will be responsible for needed services.
- ☐ Name of person(s) who will contact the media to report on the event and to provide documentation for local, state, and federal assistance. Keep an ongoing status report to keep the public sensitized to the issue. Include the names of radio stations that agree to make announcements in languages, other than English, that farmworkers speak.
- ☐ A phone chain, linking the workgroup and subgroups, to ensure that everyone is contacted.
- ☐ List of organizations that should be notified in the case of a farmworker disaster. This list should include organizations that can provide translators, drivers, and other volunteers.
- ☐ Completed *Disaster Assistance Resources Sheets*.
- ☐ Completed *Service and Resource Tally Sheets*.
- ☐ Four completed *Responsibility Matrix Sheets*.

7. Follow Up and Ideas for Training

The Importance of Follow-Up

Your plan and annex are unique to the needs in your area, and should reflect any changes that occur in your community. After the major part of your plan is completed, it will be important for your workgroup (or at least the subgroups and the subgroup leaders) to continue meeting regularly. The service strategies should be updated and re-evaluated annually.

Pay special attention to federal programs, especially some federal disaster programs which may decrease or eliminate provisions for nonstate residents and undocumented workers. Additional farmworker information, including camps which have newly opened or closed or the changing ethnic populations of farmworkers from season to season, should be also be noted. Keep up to date by reading national newspapers and subscribing to publications that discuss farmworkers issues, such as the *AFOP Washington Newslite* newsletter.

Ideas for Training

In order to improve and expand the range of services that workgroup members can offer, we have included some staff training aides, including a sample presentation for farmworker emergency preparedness training and a sample farmworker disaster assistance form. We have also included a list of additional disaster training ideas for staff.

1. Farmworker Emergency Preparedness Training

Migrant workers are often located in remote labor camps and do not know what to do or where to go in case a disaster strikes. By training staff to inform farmworkers about available services, complications could be averted later on. The following is a brief outline that a trainer may wish to use when discussing emergency preparedness with farmworkers.:

- A. An introduction,
- B. A discussion of laws regarding their housing, employment, health and safety,
- C. The services that are available,
- D. How farmworkers can empower themselves and their families, and
- E. Summary and conclusion.

Make sure that you first clear this information with the grower and contractor before going to the camp. Encourage the grower to participate in the discussion.

A. Introduction

- ❖ What is a disaster to you? Some are devastating and happen with little warning, like floods and hurricanes. Others occur more slowly, like droughts and freezes, where the effects are not so visible.
- ❖ Do disasters affect farmworkers any differently than the rest of the community?
- ❖ Discuss past disasters farmworkers have experienced. What assistance did they receive? How long before things were normal again? How long was it before they could raise enough money to travel to another region?
- ❖ Describe the local region and the types of disasters the area has experienced recently. Explain how farmworkers were affected and what was done about it.
- ❖ Explain that you want to help increase everyone's awareness about the possibility of a disaster.

B. What the law provides for farmworkers

- ❖ What are the state laws regarding individual and family assistance?
- ❖ If farmworkers had to relocate because of a disaster, what help would they receive?
- ❖ What are the residency requirements to receive assistance?
- ❖ Explain why farmworkers do not receive compensation from their employer if a disaster caused them to stop working.

C. Services available to farmworkers

- ❖ A list of services should be posted on the wall in the camps, including the local community health center, migrant head start center, migrant education program, farmworker employment and training agency, legal action program and food banks which assist farmworkers during the normal season.
- ❖ Discuss why farmworkers may need to wait several weeks or months for compensation or substantial assistance after a crisis period has passed.

- ❖ Emphasize the importance of documenting all wages. This will help to prove income so that they can receive compensation if there is a disaster. If they were employed at the time of the disaster and can show proof, they may be eligible for disaster unemployment assistance.
- ❖ Discuss what assistance they can receive if they are not citizens or legal U.S. residents.

D. How farmworkers can prepare for disasters

Farmworkers can empower themselves and their families by planning. No one can prevent a drought, freeze, flood or hurricane, but knowledge is a great weapon. Knowing where to go at a moment's notice will save valuable time.

- ❖ Identify a farmworker with a car who would be willing to volunteer to drive others to safety in case of an emergency.
- ❖ Use practice drills with farmworkers so they will know how to quickly evacuate their house or camp.
- ❖ Discuss what a Disaster Assistance Center provides, and which radio stations to listen to for instructions on where to go.
- ❖ Encourage them not to be hesitant with firemen, medics, rescue teams and other uniformed officials during disasters. Farmworkers should not hide from these people who have come to help save their lives.

E. Summary and conclusion

Many things about disasters cannot be controlled. But if we inform ourselves now, we can be better prepared. Whether or not a disaster strikes, you should know what community services are available and where they are located.

2. Other Training Ideas

There are many other types of training that could benefit service organizations during disasters. You may want to create your own training ideas list according to your needs. We have included some ideas to get you started:

- ❖ How to learn more about emergency management. The Emergency Management Institute offers free home study courses in emergency management. They can be reached at 16825 South Seton Avenue, Emmitsburg, Maryland 21727. Their telephone number is (800) 238-3358.

- ❖ How to work with the media and conduct a public relations campaign. Learn how to write effective press releases and coordinate media efforts in ways that best way reach farmworkers.
- ❖ How to conduct inter-agency peer exchange training. Invite service providers who have participated or organized disaster efforts to speak about past experiences, such as setting up a disaster assistance center, working with volunteers, distributing food, and meeting health care needs.
- ❖ How to conduct disaster practice drills.
- ❖ How to recruit and train volunteers.
- ❖ How to write proposals for funding.
- ❖ How to manage donations.
- ❖ How to become certified in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR).
- ❖ How to meet nutritional needs of farmworkers by obtaining and distributing culturally appropriate foods to farmworkers.
- ❖ How to treat people with severe stress.
- ❖ How to improve group dynamics and teamwork.
- ❖ How to do farmworker damage assessment.

8. Damage Assessment Training

One of the main obstacles to farmworkers receiving aid is the lack of data showing disaster-related damage and lost income. Normally, few people know how to do damage assessment, and they are usually overworked and sometimes unavailable during a disaster. Do not wait until a disaster occurs to think about damage assessment! Gathering information about crop yields and farmworker populations during the mitigation phase can save you much valuable time later on. Here are a few suggestions to get timely farmworker damage assessment:

- ❖ Find out which organizations conduct crop and property damage assessment for community-wide disasters. For more information, contact the local emergency management agency and cooperative extension office.
- ❖ Invite a speaker to address your group on methods used for assessments of disasters of various magnitudes and severity.
- ❖ Determine who will be the contact person(s) for collecting damage assessment information after a disaster occurs.
- ❖ Find out where you can get the requested information.
- ❖ After a disaster strikes, collect newspaper articles and other printed information about the disaster. These can provide you with more information about the disaster's impact on farmworkers.

Complete a Damage Assessment Form.

The *Damage Assessment Form* is a sample tool that can help you conduct your farmworker damage assessment. An additional copy of the form is included in the "Forms" section. Once you have completed this form, you should have a fairly comprehensive view of the challenge that your disaster workgroup and subgroups must face.

Instructions for Completing the Damage Assessment Form

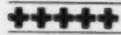
1. **General information.** Write the name of your organization, location of the disaster, date of disaster, type of disaster, name of contact person, with home and office address and telephone number.
2. **Affected Counties.** In each major block, write the name of each county affected by the disaster.
3. **Crop damage.** Identify crops affected, the number of acres affected, and percentage of crops lost. Ask local agriculture experts for assistance in obtaining estimates. Before the disaster, find out where crop statistics are reported so that you can establish a baseline of information in advance.
4. **Dollar amount of damage.** Ask local agricultural experts for estimates.
5. **Number of affected migrant workers.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
6. **Number of affected seasonal workers.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
7. **Estimated number of farmworkers to relocate.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
8. **Anticipated duration of mass unemployment.** How long do you predict that farmworkers will be without work?
9. **Average income lost per farmworker.** Gathering prevailing wage and agricultural work duration information in advance will help you or other farmworker experts project a realistic figure.
10. **Types of farmworker needs.** Use as much space as you need in this section to describe the needs of farmworkers as a result of the disaster (housing, transportation, food, etc). List priority needs first. Ask farmworkers to help identify and prioritize their needs.
11. As soon as you have completed this form, make sure to **inform the local press.** Quickly send a copy to relevant state and federal organizations. Because AFOP works on farmworker disaster issues and assistance nationally, we request that you please send a copy to AFOP as well.

Damage Needs Assessment Form

Name of Organization Farmworker Services, Inc.	Location of Disaster: State, County, City Anacostia County, New Columbia	Date(s) of Disaster March 8, 1994	Type of Disaster Tornado
	Office Phone (xxx) xxx-xxxx	Office Address xxxx	
Name of Contact Person	Home Phone (xxx) xxx-xxxx	Home Address xxxx	

Affected County	Crops Affected	Crop Damage, Including Acres Lost	Number of Affected Migrant Workers	Number of Affected Seasonal Workers	Estimated Number of Farmworkers To Relocate	Anticipated Duration of Mass Unemployment	Average Income Lost Per Farmworker	List of Farmworker Needs
ANACOSTIA	Green-house Vegetables Shrubs	Total Loss (3) Green-houses (10) acres	150	150	150	6 weeks	\$1,148	Transportation Childcare Temporary Shelter Relocation funds

Additional Forms



This section provides the following forms and their instructions:
*Farmworker Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet, Service and Resource
Tally Sheet, Responsibility Matrix, and the Damage Needs Assessment
Form.*

Farmworker Disaster Assistance Resources Sheet

I. Organization Contact Information		Name of Organization	
Name of Contact Person	Contact's Office Phone	Contact's Office Fax	Contact's Home Phone
Contact's Address	Contact's Home Address	Name of Alternate Contact	

2. Programs and Services for Farmworkers and Families							
Program Name	Services You Provide	Program Eligibility Requirements	Where Farmworkers Get Services	Limitations of Your Program	Average Wait for Farmworkers**	How Soon Can You Start This Program?*	Major Service Category

*If a program is available only in major disasters, indicate average interval between disaster and start of intake; if a program is ongoing, write "immediate."
 **Average interval between intake and delivery (days, weeks, etc.)

Instructions for the Disaster Assistance Resource Sheet

1. **Name Of Contact Person.** Be sure to include your home and work telephone numbers.
2. **Programs and Services for Farmworkers and their Families.**
 - a. **Program name.** Write the name of each program that your organization provides (or can provide) for farmworkers during times of disaster.
 - b. **Services you provide.** Describe briefly the type of assistance your organization can provide, such as financial, goods or other supportive services.
 - c. **Program eligibility requirements.** Note what the basic eligibility requirements are and if documentation is needed.
 - d. **Where farmworkers get services.** Write the location, including street address, of the service distribution center. Please note if alternate or mobile locations are possible.
 - e. **Limitations of your program.** Describe any limit to the amount of services you can provide. If there is a time-limit on service provision or other restrictions, note it in this section.
 - f. **Average wait.** Note the time a farmworker has to wait after applying for this program before he/she receives the service.
 - g. **When can you start this program.** Write "ongoing" if you currently run this program and provide this service. If the program is not available now, write the date of when it does become available. Also, note if your program starts only after a certain amount of time following the disaster.
 - h. **Major service category.** Please note the closest service category that your program or service would correspond to. If your program or service does not fall under one of these categories, let the workgroup leader know and list your suggested service category title.

Service and Resource Tally Sheet

Major Service Category:

Name of Organization	Organization Contact	Services You Provide	Program Eligibility Requirements	Where Farmworkers Get Services	Limitations of Your Program	Average Wait for Farmworkers	How Soon Can You Start This Program?

Instructions for the Service and Resource Tally Sheet.

The *Service and Resource Tally Sheet* re-groups your program information that draws directly from the *Disaster Assistance Resource Sheet* into the major service categories.

To complete a *Service and Resource Tally Sheet*, the workgroup leader will need to gather completed *Disaster Assistance Resource Sheets* from workgroup members and transfer the information. You will need at least one sheet for each of the 14 major service categories outlined in the previous section. If workgroup members noted that a program or service did not fall into one of these categories, you may want to create a new category or combine existing categories.

You will want to form a subgroup of the disaster workgroup to focus on each major service category.

Responsibility Matrix: _____ **Phase**
Key Organizations and Major Service Categories

	Child Care	Clothing Distribution	Crisis Counseling	Damage Assessment	Fundraising	Job Placement and Job Retraining	Medical Services	Nutrition Services	Public Information	Staff Training	Temporary Shelter	Translation Services	Transportation and Relocation Services	Volunteer Recruitment and Management
American Red Cross														
Area Shelters														
Churches														
Community Action Programs														
Cooperative Extension														
Dept. of Health														
Dept. of Transportation														
Foodbanks														
Food Stamp Office														
Housing Agency														
JTPA Employment and Training, §402														
Migrant Education														
Migrant Head Start														
Migrant Health Centers														
Other Employment and Training														
Salvation Army														
SEMA														
State Employment Office														
United Way														
WIC Program														

Instructions for the Responsibility Matrix Sheet

All workgroup members should receive four copies of the *Responsibility Matrix Sheet* for each of the emergency management phases: mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery. Workgroup members should also receive copies the *Service and Resource Tally Sheet* for each of the major service categories. For each category, the workgroup should decide which organization will be the subgroup leader ("primary") and which will be regular subgroup members ("supportive").

There should be only one "primary" organization per subgroup. For example, the nutrition subgroup will consist of many varied organizations, such as foodbanks, meals-on wheels, JTPA §402 programs, migrant health centers, churches and local WIC and foodbank programs. Perhaps for example, the local foodbank is chosen by the subgroup to become the "primary" agency, which makes it the leader and contact organization for ensuring that nutrition-related tasks are delineated in the plan, and carried out if a disaster should occur.

1. **Check the list of service providers** on the left side of the sheet. Add, delete, or change names as appropriate for your community.
2. The **14 major service categories for disaster assistance** are listed across the top of the sheet. Make sure that all of the major services are covered.
3. When workgroup members decide which organizations will have "primary" roles and which will have "supportive roles", **write a "P" for primary or an "S" for supportive in the appropriate squares.**
4. **Repeat these steps** for each of the four phases.
5. **Analyze and evaluate** what you see. Are there any gaps?

Damage Needs Assessment Form

Name of Organization	Location of Disaster: State, County, City	Date(s) of Disaster	Type of Disaster
	Office Phone	Office Address	
Name of Contact Person	Home Phone	Home Address	

Affected County	Crops Affected	Crop Damage, Including Acres Lost	Number of Affected Migrant Workers	Number of Affected Seasonal Workers	Estimated Number of Farmworkers To Relocate	Anticipated Duration of Mass Unemployment	Average Income Lost Per Farmworker	List of Farmworker Needs

Instructions for Completing the Damage Assessment Form

1. **General information.** Write the name of your organization, location of the disaster, date of disaster, type of disaster, name of contact person, with home and office address and telephone number.
2. **Affected Counties.** In each major block, write the name of each county affected by the disaster.
3. **Crop damage.** Identify crops affected, the number of acres affected, and percentage of crops lost. Ask local agriculture experts for assistance in obtaining estimates. Before the disaster, find out where crop statistics are reported so that you can establish a baseline of information in advance.
4. **Dollar amount of damage.** Ask local agricultural experts for estimates.
5. **Number of affected migrant workers.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
6. **Number of affected seasonal workers.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
7. **Estimated number of farmworkers to relocate.** Estimate or ask local farmworker experts.
8. **Anticipated duration of mass unemployment.** How long do you predict that farmworkers will be without work?
9. **Average income lost per farmworker.** Gathering prevailing wage and agricultural work duration information in advance will help you or other farmworker experts project a realistic figure.
10. **Types of farmworker needs.** Use as much space as you need in this section to describe the needs of farmworkers as a result of the disaster (housing, transportation, food, etc). List priority needs first. Ask farmworkers to help identify and prioritize their needs.
11. As soon as you have completed this form, make sure to **inform the local press.** Quickly send a copy to relevant state and federal organizations. Because AFOP works on farmworker disaster issues and assistance nationally, we request that you please send a copy to AFOP as well.

Contacts and Resources



The following section provides three lists which should be useful when developing a farmworker disaster plan: Federal Disaster Assistance for Farmworkers, Community Resources, and Foundation Resources.

Federal Disaster Assistance for Farmworkers

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

FEMA Department of Disaster
Assistance Programs
Associate Director
500 C Street, SW
Washington, DC 20472
(202) 646-3615 or (800) 462-9029
Disaster Assistance Hotline: (800) 525-0321

Individual and Family Grant Program

This state-administered program covers costs of disaster victims who are uninsured and cannot be served by other disaster assistance programs. States reimburse 25 percent of the grant costs while FEMA reimburses the remaining 75 percent. Eligible applicants must have first applied to the Small Business Administration for a loan. These applicants who have been refused a loan by SBA will be automatically referred to this program.

Disaster Unemployment Assistance

Nonresident workers who were employed, were promised employment or have a history of working on the same farm in the disaster area are eligible to receive unemployment benefits and re-employment services. Farmworkers, farm and ranch owners, self-employed workers and other who do not receive unemployment insurance are eligible to receive aid if they meet the criteria previously mentioned. However, applicants must first register with the state employment services office before they can receive program benefits. This program is administered by the Department of Labor, although FEMA remains the responsible agency.

Disaster Housing Assistance Program

This FEMA-run program reimburses declared disaster victims for short-term and extended-term lodgings, home repair, mortgage and rental costs. Eligibility varies depending on the type of assistance needed. In general, eligible applicants must have lived in their house or apartment before the disaster occurred. Damage to homes and displacement of families must have been caused by the disaster. FEMA will ask applicants to provide records of expenses and proof of occupancy or ownership.

Crisis Counseling Assistance and Training Program

States can receive funding to provide training and services to people suffering from mental illness due to declared disaster. Both immediate services and regular program services are available. Services include outreach, education, diagnosis and counseling. Eligible applicants must either be area residents or in the area at the time of the disaster. Applicants must also either have a history of mental illness or benefit by the program services.

Disaster Legal Services

The Young Lawyers Division of the American Bar Association provides free legal services for victims of declared disasters. Legal advice is limited to cases in which the settlement is awarded by the court and there is no fee. Such cases include landlord or tenant problems, assistance with home repair contracts or counseling on mortgage foreclosure. Eligible applicants are low-income people who, because of a declared disaster, cannot meet their legal needs.

Cora Brown Fund

The Cora Brown Fund is a special discretionary account that can only be used in exceptional circumstances when monies from the Individual and Family Grant Programs have been depleted. If there has been no home property damage due to a disaster, then this fund can not be accessed. For example, in 1991, California's Office of Emergency Services found that since freeze victims were ineligible to receive Individual and Family Grants, they were also ineligible to receive Cora Brown funds.

Public Assistance Programs

State and local governments and private voluntary organizations can apply for federal disaster assistance within 30 days of the disaster. Assistance may be approved for a variety of projects, including measures to ensure public safety, emergency measures necessary to save lives, clearance of debris, protection of property and measures to lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe. An eligible recipient may receive a small project grant for each project where the federal estimate of costs for an individual project is less than \$36,500. Payment of the federal share will be made by the state immediately following approval, and will not be less than 75% of the approved estimate of eligible costs. For projects approved over \$36,000, federal funding will equal the federal share of the actual eligible costs documented by a grantee and payment will be in the form of advances or reimbursement. Other forms of federal assistance under this category include Community Disaster Loans from FEMA to communities that may suffer a substantial loss of tax and other revenues.

SMALL BUSINESS

ADMINISTRATION (SBA)

SBA Disaster Assistance
Office of the Administrator
409 Third Street SW
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 205-6734

Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program

This program provides loans to small nonfarm businesses, including small agricultural cooperatives, nurseries and greenhouses, and helps individuals repair or replace damaged property. Individual applicants must first register and interview with FEMA which then determines if the applicant can repay the loan. If the loan cannot be repaid, then FEMA refers the applicant to the Individual and Family Grant Program. If the loan can be repaid, the applicant must give written proof. Applicants do not have to be U.S. citizens to receive assistance from this program.

Home/ Personal Property Disaster Loans

These loans are awarded to homeowners or renters to replace or repair personal property. Loans cover costs for uninsured, SBA-verified losses, but can also be used toward the prevention of future damage.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of Administration, Room 5014s
U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th and Independence Avenues, S.W.
Washington, DC 20250
(202) 720-4323

Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) Emergency Loan Program.

Business property owners can apply for funding from FmHA to provide low-rent housing for seasonal farmworkers. Landowners must have had a 30 percent crop loss over 8 months. Low-income rental assistance, covering 30 percent of

Contacts and Resources

the rent, can only be awarded to low-income area residents.

Emergency Assistance Grants for Low Income Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers.

Available during declared disasters, this program awards up to \$20 million to private and nonprofit farmworker organizations that provide emergency services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Eligible farmworkers include those who have lost income, lost their job or must return to their homebase state because no work is available. Farmworkers can receive food, clothing, housing, medical services, relocation services, transportation services, child care, training, re-training and employment services. The Secretary of Agriculture determines when these federal funds will be released and what services need to be provided.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Public Information Staff/ News Branch
3101 Park Center Drive
Alexandria, VA 22302
(703) 305-2286

Food Stamp Program (FSP)

The FSP is the cornerstone of the USDA food assistance programs. Initiated as a pilot program in 1961 and made permanent in 1964, the program issues monthly allotments of coupons which are redeemable at retail food stores. Eligibility and allotments are based on household size and income, assets, housing costs, work requirements and other factors. Benefits are based on the Thrifty Food Plan, a hypothetical market basket of foods for a nutritious diet, the cost of which is derived from a survey of actual food prices. The federal government shares with the states administrative expenses and the operating cost of state employment and training programs. Food stamp

program recipients must be legal U.S. citizens.

The Disaster Food Stamp Program.

This program is run the same as the regular food stamp program, except that it focuses on the effects of the disaster on individuals. Emergency food stamps are awarded to people whose home, located in the declared disaster area, was either heavily damaged or destroyed. Eligible applicants must have lost their job or income because of the disaster. Applicants who already receive regular food stamps are also eligible. Applicants must show bring personal identification and proof of where they live. In the past, the citizenship requirement has been waived for this program, but this policy may be overturned.

Child and Adult Care Food Program

This program provides cash and commodities to child and adult care centers and family day care homes. At these centers, eligibility and reimbursement criteria for free and reduced-price meals are the same as those for the National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. At day care facilities, all meals are free, but the reimbursements are lower and are limited to two meals and one snack per day.

Commodity Distribution to Charitable Institutions

Commodities are provided to not-for-profit, charitable institutions that regularly serve meals to the needy. Such charitable institutions include homes for the elderly, hospitals, soup kitchens, food banks, meals-on-wheels programs and summer camps and orphanages that do not participate in any federal child nutrition program.

Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP)

A direct food distribution program with a target population similar to the WIC (Women, Infants, and Children) program, CSFP often operates in areas where there is no WIC program. If there is a local WIC program, recipients may not participate in both WIC and CSFP. As in WIC, food packages are tailored to the nutritional needs of participants. In addition to the regularly authorized commodities, participants may receive additional food from agricultural surpluses as a bonus. States may also serve elderly people through CSFP if they have caseload slots that are not being taken by women, infants and children.

The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)

Formerly known as the Temporary Food Assistance Program, TEFAP was begun in 1983 to reduce inventories and storage costs of surplus food by setting up a distribution network to needy households. However, in 1994, funding for TEFAP was reduced to cover administrative costs, forcing local organizations to rely on their own funds to obtain and distribute food.

Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations and the Trust Territories

This program provides food to Pacific Islanders and to Native American families who live on or near Indian reservations. Also known as the Needy Family Program, this is the oldest FNS program, dating back to the Depression of the 1930s. The Needy Family Program was the main form of food assistance until the Food Stamp Program was expanded in the early 1970s. Today's Food Distribution Program is administered by states and tribal organizations. Participants may choose from month to month whether they will participate in the Food Stamp Program or the food distribution program.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP)

The NSLP provides cash and commodity foods to not-for-profit food services in elementary and secondary schools and in residential child care centers. Low-income students may qualify to receive their meals free or at a reduced price, and cash payments are made to states on the basis of the number of meals served in the free, reduced-price or paid categories. Entitlement commodities are provided by law at a per-meal rate. Additional, or bonus, commodities are provided as available through USDA's agricultural price support or surplus removal programs.

Nutrition Assistance Program (Puerto Rico and Northern Marianas)

The Food Stamp Program in Puerto Rico and the Northern Marianas was replaced in 1982 by a block grant program. The two territories now provide cash and coupons to participants rather than food stamps or food distribution. The grant can also be used to fund up to 50 percent of administrative expenses or to fund special projects related to food production and distribution.

Program for the Elderly

This program provides cash and commodity foods for meals for senior citizens. Food is served in senior citizen centers or delivered by meals-on-wheels programs.

School Breakfast Program

As in the school lunch program, low-income children may qualify to receive school breakfast free or at a reduced price, and states are reimbursed according to the number of meals served in each category. Additional funding may be available for severe-need schools, where at least forty percent of meals are served free or at a reduced price. The school breakfast program is not as widely offered as the

Contacts and Resources

school lunch program, and is more likely to operate in schools where economic need is greater.

Special Milk Program (SMP)

Expansion of the school lunch and breakfast programs, which includes milk, has led to a substantial reduction in the SMP since its peak in the late 1960s. Participation is now restricted to schools, summer camps and child care institutions that have no other federal child nutrition program, or to kindergarten children who attend half-day sessions and have no access to meal programs provided by the schools. Low-income children may qualify to receive their milk free.

Special Supplemental Meal Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)

WIC's goal is to improve the health of pregnant, breastfeeding and post-partum women, infants and children up to five years old, by providing supplemental foods, nutrition education and access to health services. Eligibility is determined by income and nutritional risk as determined by a health professional. Participants receive vouchers that can be redeemed at retail food stores for specified foods that research has shown are frequently lacking in the diet of low-income mothers and children. The program has been effective in improving the health of pregnant women, new mothers and their infants. A recent study showed that women who participated in the program during their pregnancies had lower Medicaid costs for themselves and their babies than did women who did not participate. Each dollar spent in prenatal WIC benefits was found to be more than offset by Medicaid savings during the first sixty days after birth.

Summer Food Service Program (SFSP)

SFSP is designed to provide food service to children in needy areas where at least half the children come from families with incomes below 185 percent of poverty during summer vacation. All meals are served free, but are limited to lunch and either breakfast or a snack. The meal service must be sponsored by public or private not-for-profit school food authorities or residential camps, or by state and local government.

Disaster Housing Assistance Program

FEMA awards assistance to any family or individual whose house has been made uninhabitable by a disaster. These grants can be used to pay the costs of temporary housing or essential repairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Contact through your State Emergency Management Office.

Surplus Commodities Procurement Program

This program provides surplus military meals to victims of a declared disaster. However, this program can only be accessed once FEMA has given its recommendation. Food is usually distributed through federal emergency food programs and through the Second Harvest Food Bank network.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Migrant Education
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Room 2149
Washington, DC 20202-6135
(202) 260-1406

Impact Aid Program

The Impact Aid Program helps educational agencies pay for increased operating expenses and lost revenue caused by a declared disaster. This fiscal relief can last up to 5 years, and will fund the following

disaster-related expenses: additional school transportation, longer school operating hours, additional food, costs for educating additional students whose schools were destroyed and compensation for decreased property values.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Community Services
Administration for Children and Families
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
901 D Street, SW, 5th floor
Washington, DC 20447
(202) 401-5270

Community Services Block Grant Program

USDA allocates funds to the states that in turn distribute funds to Community Action Agencies, state and territorial CSBG offices and tribes and tribal organizations. Grantees provide a range of services to low-income individuals and households. Services include employment, education, housing, nutrition, health and emergency.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program

This Community Services Program provides services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, including crises-nutritional relief, emergency health and social services, home repair, home rehabilitation, and employment. It is nationally competed each year.

Migrant Health Program

A national network of migrant health centers, funded by the Public Health Service Act, provides primary health care services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers. Services include diagnostic, therapeutic, preventative and emergency care.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

This block program helps support low-income households who cannot pay for their home energy costs. Grantees are either states, territories or Indian Tribes. Grantees create a plan outlining levels of assistance and household eligibility. Up to 15 percent of funds can be used for energy crises services, such as home weatherization or other energy-related home repair.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Division of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs
Office of Special Target Programs
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Room N-4641
Washington, DC 20210
(202) 535-0500

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program

This federally-administered program, funded through the Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, §402, provides a variety of services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers during normal times, but can also provide some services during disasters. Grantees are in every state except Alaska, and are also found in Puerto Rico. Although the program focuses on training and job placement services, supportive services include transportation, personal and financial counseling, health care, child care, temporary shelter, meals and legal assistance. Currently, up to 15 percent of grant funds can be used for supportive services, but often these funds barely meet the need when there is no declared disaster.

Economic Dislocated Worker Adjustment Assistance (EDWAA) Program

The EDWAA program, funded through Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act, provides employment and training assistance to workers who have lost their jobs, regardless of reason. Local JTPA

Contacts and Resources

programs administer the EDWAA and provide such services as job counseling, occupational and remedial training, placement, job search and relocation. EDWAA also can be used to fund additional supportive services, such as child care and transportation. A separate grant program, the National Reserve Grant Program, provides assistance to disaster-related mass lay-offs. Often, the employment offered is for disaster clean-up.

Re-Employment Act of 1994

This proposal was introduced in the Clinton Administration's FY 1995 budget, and as of this printing, has not yet been considered by Congress. This proposal would replace the Job Training Partnership Act, Title III EDWAA program which has provided very limited and sporadic disaster employment assistance to farmworkers. Clinton's proposal would consolidate six programs serving dislocated workers: Economic Dislocation and Worker Assistance, Trade Adjustment Assistance, NAFTA Bridge Program, Clean Air Employment Transition, Defense Diversification, and Defense Conversion Adjustment. Dislocated workers would be able to access these services by going to a "One Stop" Career Center administered by each state. The proposal states that the new program would be phased in during FY 1995 and fully implemented by FY 2000.

Resources in Your Community

ALABAMA

Alabama Emergency Management Agency
5898 County Road
Clanton, AL 35045-5160
(205) 280-2200

Alabama Opportunity Programs
221 Church Street, NW
Suite D
Huntsville, AL 35801
(205) 533-2038

■ *There are 4 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

American Red Cross
Birmingham Area Chapter
P.O. Box 11003
Birmingham, AL
35202-1003
(205) 322-5661

Alabama Department of Economic and Community Affairs
Community Services Division
401 Adams Avenue
P.O. Box 5690
Montgomery, AL 36103-5960
(205) 242-5369

Cooperative Extension Office
Alabama A&M University
Normal, AL 35762

Cooperative Extension Office
Auburn University
Auburn, AL 36849
(205) 844-2213

Cooperative Extension Office
Tuskegee University
Tuskegee, AL 36088

Public Health Department
434 Monroe Street
Montgomery, AL
36130-1701

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Program
State Office Building
Montgomery, AL 36130
(205) 242-9757

Wil-Low Non-Profit Housing Corporation, Inc.
200-A Commerce Street
P.O. Box 383
Hayneville, AL 36040
(205) 548-2191

ALASKA

Alaska Division of Emergency Services
New Anchorage Armory
Fort Richardson
Building 49000, Suite B-210
P.O. Box 5750
Fort Richardson, AK 99505-5750
(907) 428-7000

American Red Cross
South Central Alaska Chapter
P.O. Box 10-1139
Anchorage, AK 99510
(907) 277-1538

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, AK 99775-5200
(907) 474-6338

Department of Community and Regional Affairs
Rural Development Division
1001 Noble Street, Suite 430
Fairbanks, AK 99701
(907) 451-2196

Division of Public Health
P.O. Box H
Juneau, AK 99811-0610

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Program
801 W. 10th Street, Suite 200
Juneau, AK 99801-1894
(907) 435-2824

ARIZONA

American Red Cross
Central Arizona Chapter
1510 E. Flower Street
P.O. Box 17090
Phoenix, AZ 85011
(602) 264-9481

Arizona Affiliated Tribes, Inc.
Migrant Head Start Program
202 E. Earll Drive, Suite 320
Phoenix, AZ 85012
(602) 265-7710

Arizona Division of Emergency Services
National Guard Building
5636 E. McDowell Road
Phoenix, AZ 85008
(602) 231-6245

Community Services Administration
Department of Economic Security, 086Z
P.O. Box 6123
Phoenix, AZ 85005
(602) 542-6600

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721
(602) 621-7126

Department of Health Services
1740 West Adams Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007

FoodSHARE-Phoenix
2841 N. 31st Avenue, #2
Phoenix, AZ 85009-1518
(602) 272-0772

Arizona Department of Education
Migrant Child Education Unit
1535 W. Jefferson Street
Phoenix, AZ 85007
(602) 542-5138

Contacts and Resources

*Portable Practical
Educational Preparation*
210 North Central, Suite F
Avondale, AZ 85323
(602) 936-1466

■ *There are 2 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

Tidwell Family Care Center
12217 Grand Avenue
P.O. Box 760
El Mirage, AZ 85335
(602) 933-9671

Valley Health Center, Inc.
115 N. Somerton Avenue
P.O. Box 538
Somerton, AZ 85350
(602) 627-2051

ARKANSAS

American Red Cross
Pulaski County Chapter
401 South Monroe
Little Rock, AR 72205
(501) 666-0351

*Arkansas Human
Development Corporation*
300 S. Spring Street
300 Spring Building
Suite #800
Little Rock, AR
72201-2424
(501) 374-1103

■ *There are 7 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

*Community Action Program
for Central Arkansas*
2215 College Avenue
P.O. Box 1044
Conway, AR 72032
(501) 329-0977

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Arkansas
Little Rock, AR 72203
(501) 671-2000

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Arkansas
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

Department of Health
4815 Wrest Markham
Street
Little Rock, AR 72201

Office of Community Services
P.O. Box 1437, Slot 1330
Little Rock, AR
72203-1437
(501) 682-8715

Office of Emergency Services
P.O. Box 758
Conway, AR 72032
(501) 329-5601

*State Department of
Education*
Office of Migrant Education
Arch Ford Education
Building
Little Rock, AR 72201
(501) 682-4570

CALIFORNIA

*Agricultural Workers Health
Centers*
230 N. California Street
P.O. Box 779
Stockton, CA 95201
(209) 948-5410

American Red Cross
Los Angeles Chapter
P.O. Box 57930
Los Angeles, CA 90057
(213) 739-5200

Buttonwillow Health Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 917
Buttonwillow, CA 93206
(805) 764-5257

CHISPA
600 East Market Street
Salinas, CA 93905
(408) 757-6251

*California Human
Development Corporation*
3315 Airway Drive
Santa Rosa, CA 95403
(707) 523-1155

■ *There are 10 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

Campeños Unidos, Inc.
1005 C Street
P.O. Box 203
Brawley, CA 92227
(619) 344-6300

*Center for Education and
Manpower Resources*
410 Jones Street, Suite C
P.O. Drawer F
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 468-0108

*Center for Employment
Training*
Office of Planning and
Evaluation
701 Vine Street
San Jose, CA 95110
(408) 287-7924
■ *There are 23 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

*Central Valley Opportunity
Center*
P.O. Box 2307
Merced, CA 95340
(209) 383-2415
■ *There is 1 satellite office.
Call above for more info.*

*Clinica de Salud del Valle de
Salinas*
950 Circle Drive
Salinas, CA 93905

Clinicas del Camino Real
650 Meta Street, 2nd Floor
Oxnard, CA 93030
(805) 483-4333

*Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo,
Inc.*
1166 K Street
Brawley, CA 92227
(619) 344-6471

Clinica Sierra Vista
8787 Hall Road
P.O. Box 457
Lamont, CA 93241
(805) 845-3731

Contacts and Resources

*Cooperative Extension Office
of Tulare County*
University of California
Agriculture Building
County Civic Center
Visalia, CA 93291-4584
(209) 733-6457

Cooperative Extension Office
University of California
Oakland, CA 94612-3560
(510) 832-8612

*Department of Economic
Opportunity*
700 N. 10th Street, Rm 258
Sacramento, CA
95814-0338
(916) 323-8805

Department of Social Services
Welfare Program Division
Disaster Response Services
744 P Street, MS 19-43
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 324-4363

Department of Health Services
714 P. Street, Room 1253
Sacramento, CA 95814

*Economic Opportunity
Commission*
880 Industrial Way
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401
(805) 544-4355

El Progreso del Desierto
51-806 Harrison Street
Coachella, CA 92236
(619) 398-4466

Employers Training Resource
County of Kern
2001 28th Street
Bakersfield, CA 93301
(805) 861-2495

■ *There are 4 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

*Governor's Office of
Emergency Services*
State of California
2800 Meadowview Road
Sacramento, CA 95832-1499
(916) 262-1800

*Housing Authority of the
County of Santa Cruz*
2160 41st. Avenue
Capitola, CA 95010
(408) 425-2920

Kings Community Action
1222 W. Lacey Boulevard
Hanford, CA 93230
(209) 582-4386

Madera Family Health Center
344 E. 6th Street
P.O. Box 2
Madera, CA 93639
(209) 675-5600

*Merced Family Health Center,
Inc.*
727 W. Childs Avenue
P.O. Box 858
Merced, CA 95341
(209) 383-1848

*Nipomo Community Medical
Center*
150 W. Tejas Place
P.O. Box 430
Nipomo, CA 93444
(805) 929-3211

North County Health Services
348 Rancheros Drive
San Marcos, CA 92069
(619) 471-2100

*Northern Sacramento Valley
Rural Health Project*
4941 Olivehurst Avenue
Olivehurst, CA 95961
(916) 743-6638

*Office of Emergency Services,
Region V*
2550 Mariposa Street
Room 181
Fresno, CA 93721
(209) 445-5672

*Porterville Family Health
Center*
1107 West Poplar
Porterville, CA 93257
(209) 781-7242

*Proteus Training and
Employment*
Office of Research and
Development
4612 W. Mineral King
Avenue
P.O. Box 727
Visalia, CA 93279
(209) 733-5423

■ *There are 12 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

RCAC
2125 19th Street, Suite 203
Sacramento, CA 95818
(916) 447-2854

Self-Help Enterprise
8445 West Elowin Court
P.O. Box 351
Visalia, CA 93279-0351
(209) 651-1000

*Sequoia Community Health
Foundation*
2790 S. Elm Avenue
Fresno, CA 93706-5435

SHARE-Northern California
c/o Treasure Island, Bldg.
180
San Francisco, CA 94130
(415) 362-2506
1-800-499-2506

SHARE-Southern California
3350 E Street
San Diego, CA 92102
(619) 525-2200

*Stanislaus County
Department of Education*
801 County Center Three
Modesto, CA 95355
(209) 525-4909

*State Department of
Education*
Office of Migrant Education
721 Capitol Mall
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 324-1556

Contacts and Resources

State Department of Health Services
Primary Health Services Dept.
714 P Street, Room 599
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 657-1120

Target Area Programs for Child Development, Inc.
2130 Virginia Avenue
P.O. Box 3588
Bakersfield, CA 93385
(805) 322-3334

Tri-County Migrant Head Start
5726 E. Shields Avenue
Fresno, CA 93727
(209) 292-5342

Tulare County Department of Education
Migrant Head Start Program
7000 Doe Avenue, Suite C
Visalia, CA 93291
(209) 651-3022

United Health Centers of San Joaquin Valley
650 Zediker Avenue
P.O. Box 190
Parlier, CA 93648
(209) 646-6618

COLORADO

American Red Cross
Mile High Chapter
444 Sherman Street
Denver, CO 80203-3521
(303) 722-7474

Colorado Department of Education
Migrant Education Program
201 East Colfax, Room 401
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-6758

Colorado Department of Health
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530
(303) 692-2400

Colorado Migrant Health Program
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220
(303) 331-8450

Cooperative Extension Office
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, CO 80523
(303) 491-7334

Colorado Rural Housing Development Corporation
4140 Tejon
Denver, CO 80211
(303) 455-7523

Department of Local Affairs
1313 Sherman Street
Room 518
Denver, CO 80203
(303) 866-2205

Family Education Network of Weld County
P.O. Box 1805
Greeley, CO 80632
(303) 356-0600

Office of Emergency Management
Camp George West
Golden, CO 80401-3997
(303) 273-1622

Otero Junior College
Child Development Services
18th & Colorado Avenues
La Junta, CO 81050
(719) 384-6825

Plan de Salud del Valle, Inc.
1115 Second Street
Fort Lupton, CO 80621
(303) 892-0004

Rocky Mountain SER
P.O. Box 11148
Denver, CO 80211
(303) 480-9394

■ *There are 3 satellite offices. Call above for more info.*

SHARE of Colorado
9360 Federal Boulevard
Federal Heights, CO 80221
(303) 355-3663
1-800-933-7427

Sunrise Community Health Center
1028 5th Avenue
P.O. Box 1870
Greeley, CO 80632
(303) 356-6014

Valley Wide Health Services, Inc.
204 Carson Avenue
Alamosa, CO 81101

CONNECTICUT

American Red Cross
Greater Hartford Chapter
209 Farmington Avenue
Farmington, CT 06032-1911
(203) 678-2784

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Connecticut
Storrs, CT 06269-4066
(203) 486-6271

Migrant Education Division of Education Support Services
25 Industrial Park Road
Middletown, CT 06457
(203) 638-4225

Office of Emergency Management
360 Broad Street
Hartford, CT 06105
(203) 566-3180

State Department of Health
150 Washington Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 566-1159

State Department of Social Services
1049 Asylum Avenue
3rd Floor
Hartford, CT 06105
(203) 566-3318

DELAWARE

Cooperative Extension Office
Delaware State College
Dover, DE 19901

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19717-1303
(302) 831-2509

Delmarva Rural Ministries
26 Wyoming Avenue
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 678-2000

*Division of Emergency
Planning and Operations*
P.O. Box 527
Delaware City, DE 19706
(302) 834-4531

Division of Public Health
P.O. Box 637, Federal Street
Jesse S. Cooper Building
Dover, DE 19901

Migrant Education
State Specialist, ECIA I
Townsend Building
P.O. Box 1402
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 739-4888

NCALL Research
20 East Division Street
P.O. Box 1092
Dover, DE 19903-1092
(302) 678-9400

Office of Community Services
Division of State Service Centers
Carvel State Office Building
820 N. French Street, 4th Floor
Wilmington, DE 19801
(302) 577-3491

Telamon Corporation
504 N. DuPont Highway
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 734-1903

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Cooperative Extension Office
University of the District
of Columbia
Washington, DC 20008

D.C. Department of Human Services
Office of Social Services
Planning and Development
609 H Street, NE, 5th Floor
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 727-5951

*Department for Grants
Administration*
415 12th Street, NW
Room 1004
Washington, DC 20004
(202) 724-4235

Department of Public Health
1660 L Street, NW, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20036

Extension Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Room 3444 South Building
Washington, DC 20250-0900
(202) 720-5578

Farmworker Justice Fund, Inc.
2100 S Street, NW, Suite 210
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-8192

Housing Assistance Council
1025 Vermont Avenue, NW
Room 606
Washington, DC 20002-4205
(202) 842-8600

Interfaith Impact
110 Maryland Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002
(202) 543-2800

*Migrant Legal Action
Program, Inc.*
2001 S Street, NW, Suite 310
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 462-7744

*National Association of
Community Health Centers, Inc.*
1330 New Hampshire Ave, NW
Suite 122
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 659-8008

National Council of La Raza
810 First Street, NE,
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20002-1380
(202) 289-1380

*National Voluntary
Organizations Active in
Disaster (NVOAD)*
17th and D Streets, NW
Washington, DC 20006

*Office of Disease Prevention and
Health Promotion (ODPHP)*
Information Center
U.S. Dept. of Health and
Human Services
P.O. Box 1133
Washington, DC 20013-1133
(800) 336-4797

*Office of Emergency
Preparedness*
2000 14th Street, NW
8th Floor
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 727-3150

*Office of Minority Health
Resource Center*
P.O. Box 37337
Washington, DC
20013-7337
(800) 444-6472

U.S. Catholic Conference
Migrant and Refugee
Services
3211 4th Street, NE
Washington, DC 20017
(202) 541-3230
* Can give referral for pastoral
workers in specific regions

Contacts and Resources

FLORIDA

The Agriculture and Labor Program, Inc.
P.O. Box 3126
Winter Haven, FL 33881
(813) 956-3491

American Red Cross
Greater Miami Chapter
1675 NW 9th Avenue
Miami, FL 33136
(305) 326-8888

American Red Cross
Mid-Florida Chapter
P.O. Box 9186
Daytona Beach, FL
32120-9186
(904) 226-1400

Board of County Commissioners
Adult Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program
Palm Beach County
810 Datura Street
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
(407) 355-4788

Coalition of Florida Farmworker Organizations (COFFO)
210 B&D South First Street
P.O. Box 1969
Immokalee, FL 33934
(813) 657-6107

Collier Health Services, Inc.
419 N. First Street
Immokalee, FL 33934
(813) 657-3663

Community Health Centers, Inc.
74 W. 2nd Street
P.O. Box 1249
Apopka, FL 32703
(407) 889-8427

Community Health of South Dade, Inc.
10300 SW 216th Street
Miami, FL 33190
(305) 253-5100

Cooperative Extension Office
Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences
University of Florida
300 East 1st Avenue, Room 113
Hialeah, FL 33010

Cooperative Extension Office
Florida A&M University
Tallahassee, FL 32307

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Florida
Gainesville, FL 32601
(904) 392-2090

Department of Community Affairs
2740 Centerview Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2100
(904) 488-7541

Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
1323 Winewood
Boulevard, Suite #113
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

Division of Emergency Management
2740 Centerview Drive
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(904) 488-1900

Family Health Centers of Southwest Florida, Inc.
P.O. Box 1357
Fort Myers, FL 33902
(813) 278-3600

FarmSHARE, Inc.
P.O. Box 48601
Princeton, FL 33092
(305) 246-3276

Family Medical and Dental Centers
1302 River Street
Palatka, FL 32177
(904) 328-0108

Florida Community Health Center, Inc.
5601 Corporate Way, #320
West Palm Beach, FL
33407
(407) 684-0600

Florida Department of Education
Adult Migrant Program
3801 Corporex Park Drive
Suite 100
Tampa, FL 33619
(813) 744-6303

■ *There are 32 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Florida Non-Profit Housing, Inc.
220 South Commerce
Avenue
P.O. Box 1987
Sebring, FL 33871-1987
(813) 385-2519

Florida Rural Health Services
One W. Main Street
Avon Park, FL 33825
(813) 452-1870

Gadsden County Primary Care Center
P.O. Box 387
Quincy, FL 32351
(904) 875-9500

HIP, Inc.
8 East 5th Street
P.O. Box 761
Apopka, FL 32704-0761
(407) 886-2451

Health Resource Alliance Pasco
1110 Fort King Road
Dade City, FL 33525
(904) 567-0111

Lee County Housing Authority
14170 Warner Circle, NW
North Fort Myers, FL 33903
(813) 997-6688

Manatee County Rural Health Services
P.O. Box 106
Highway 301 & 9th
Parish, FL 34219
(813) 776-1232

Contacts and Resources

*QMICA Housing/Centro
Campesino Farmworker Center,
Inc.*
35801 SW 187th Avenue
P.O. Box 3483
Florida City, FL 33034
(305) 245-7738

*Ruskin Migrant and
Community Health Care, Inc.*
P.O. Box 1347
Ruskin, FL 33570
(813) 645-3253

SHARE of Central Florida
1969 W. New Hampshire
Street
Orlando, FL 32803
(407) 841-5656
(800) 726-7427 (FL only)

SHARE-Tampa Bay
1405 E. 2nd Avenue
Tampa, FL 33605
(813) 248-3379

*State Department of
Education*
Federal Compensatory Education
Florida Education Center
325 West Gaines
Suite 652
Tallahassee, FL 32399
(904) 487-3520

Tampa Bay Harvest, Inc.
13575 58th Street North
Suite 257
Clearwater, FL 34620
(813) 538-7777
(800) 4-FOOD

GEORGIA

American Red Cross
Metropolitan Atlanta Chapter
1955 Monroe Drive, NE
Atlanta, GA 30324
(404) 881-9800

Cooperative Extension Office
Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, GA 31031

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Georgia
Athens, GA 30602
(706) 542-8866

DHR/ Public Health
878 Peachtree Street, NE
Suite 201
Atlanta, GA 30309

*Georgia Department of
Education*
Migrant/ ESOL Programs
1958 Twin Towers East
Atlanta, GA 30334-5080
(404) 656-4995

*Georgia Department of Human
Resources*
Office of Community Services
Division of Family and
Children Services
Room 315-H
47 Trinity Avenue, SW
Atlanta, GA 30334-5600
(404) 657-5112

*Georgia Department of
Human Resources*
Migrant Health Program
878 Peachtree Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 894-4283

*Georgia Emergency
Management Agency*
P.O. Box 18055
Atlanta, GA 30316-0055
(404) 624-7000

*Housing Assistance Council
Southeast Office*
615 Peachtree St., NE
Suite 1130
Atlanta, GA 30308
(404) 892-4824

People of the Road Coalition
c/o TBC
107 State Street
Lyons, GA 30436
(912) 526-3462

*Pineland Migrant Health
Program*
P.O. Box 255
Metter, GA 30439

Telamon Corporation
1776 Peachtree Street, NW
Suite 206 South
Atlanta, GA 30309
(404) 873-6575
■ There are 10 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

HAWAII

American Red Cross
Hawaii State Chapter
4155 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4417
(808) 734-2101

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, HI 96822
(808) 956-8161

Department of Defense
Office of Civil Defense
3949 Diamond Head Road
Honolulu, HI 96816-4495
(808) 734-2161

Department of Health
Klau Hale, P.O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801

*Department of Labor and
Industrial Relations*
Office of Community
Services
335 Merchant Street
Room 101
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 586-8675

Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.
189 Kaahumanu Avenue
P.O. Box 2122
Kahului, HI 96732
(808) 871-9591

■ There are 3 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

Contacts and Resources

IDAHO

American Red Cross
Boise Chapter
6520 Norwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704
(208) 375-0314

Bureau of Disaster Services
Military Division
650 West State
Boise, ID 83720
(208) 334-3460

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Idaho
Moscow, ID 83843
(208) 885-5883

Department of Health and Welfare
State Economic
Opportunity Office
450 W. State Street
State House Mail
Boise, ID 83720-9990
(208) 334-5730

Family Health Services Corp.
P.O. Box 731
Twin Falls, ID 83303
(208) 734-3312

Idaho Migrant Council, Inc.
P.O. Box 490
Caldwell, ID 83606-0490
(208) 454-1652

■ *There are 15 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Program
650 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720
(208) 334-2195

Valley Family Health Care
1441 N.E. 10th Avenue
Payette, ID 83661
(208) 642-9376

ILLINOIS

American Red Cross
Mid-America Chapter
43 E. Ohio Street
Chicago, IL 60611
(312) 440-2000

ComeSHARE
1222 Bunn Avenue
Springfield, IL 62703
(217) 529-2500

Community Health Partnership of Illinois
28 E. Jackson Boulevard,
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 663-1522

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Illinois
Urbana, IL 61801
(217) 244-2857

Department of Public Health
535 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62761

Illinois Department of Children and Family Services
Migrant Head Start Project
406 East Monroe, Station 50
Springfield, IL 62701
(217) 524-2478

Illinois Department of Commerce and Community Affairs
Division of Economic Opportunity
620 E. Adams Street, 4th Floor
Springfield, IL 62701
(217) 785-3203

Illinois Emergency Management Agency
110 E. Adams Street
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-2700

Illinois Migrant Council
28 E. Jackson Boulevard
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 663-1522

■ *There is 1 satellite office.*
Call above for more info.

Illinois State Board of Education
State Migrant Office
100 N. First Street
Springfield, IL 62777
(217) 782-6035

Second Harvest National Foodbank Network
116 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 4
Chicago, IL 60603
(312) 263-2303

SHARE of Central Illinois
1825 NE Adams Street
Peoria, IL 61603
(309) 637-0282

SHARE-Rockford
320 S. Avon
Rockford, IL 61102
(815) 961-7328

Shawnee Health Service and Development Corporation
Country Court West
Centerville, IL 62918-6860
(618) 684-5844

INDIANA

American Red Cross
Indianapolis Area Chapter
441 E. 10th Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202
(317) 684-1441

Cooperative Extension Office
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907
(317) 494-8538

Community Services Programs
Division of Family and Children
402 W. Washington Street
P.O. Box 7083
Indianapolis, IN 46207-7083
(317) 232-7948

Contacts and Resources

Indiana State Emergency Management Agency
Indiana Government Center
Center South, Suite E-208
302 W. Washington Street
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-3830

State Board of Health
1330 W. Michigan Street
P.O. Box 1964
Indianapolis, IN 46206

State Department of Education
Division of Language
Minority and Migrant Programs
State House, Room 229
Indianapolis, IN 46204
(317) 232-0555

Transition Resources Corporation
2511 E. 46th Street
Suite 0-2
Indianapolis, IN 46205
(317) 547-1924
■ *There are 3 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

IOWA

American Red Cross
Central Iowa Chapter
2116 Grand Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50312
(515) 243-7681

Cooperative Extension Office
Iowa State University
Ames, IA 50011
(515) 294-6620

Department of Public Health
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319

Division of Community Action Agencies
Department of Human Rights
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-3268

Iowa Department of Education
Bureau of Federal School Improvement
Migrant Education Program
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-3944

Iowa Emergency Management Division
Hoover State Office Building
Level A, Room 29
Des Moines, IA 5031
(515) 281-3231

National Catholic Rural Life Conference
4625 Beaver Avenue
Des Moines, IA 50310
(515) 270-2634

Proteus Employment Opportunities
175 N.W. 57th Place
Des Moines, IA 50313
(515) 244-5694
■ *There are 4 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

SHARE-Iowa
c/o Diocese of Davenport
2706 N. Gaines Street
Davenport, IA 52804-1998

KANSAS

American Red Cross
Midway-Kansas Chapter
707 North Main
Wichita, KS 67203
(316) 265-6601

Cooperative Extension Office
Kansas State University
Manhattan, KS 66506
(913) 532-5782

Department of Commerce and Housing
Division of Housing
700 SW Harrison Street
Suite 1300
Topeka, KS 66603-3755
(913) 296-2686

Department of Public Health
Forbes Field
Topeka, KS 66620

Division of Emergency Preparedness
P.O. Box C-300
Topeka, KS 66601
(913) 266-1400

Heartland SHARE
215 SE Quincy
Topeka, KS 66603
(913) 234-6208

SER Corporation of Kansas
709 E. 21st Street
Wichita, KS 67214
(316) 264-5372
■ *There are 3 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

State Department of Education
State and Federal Migrant Program
120 E. 10th Street
Topeka, KS 66612
(913) 296-3161

KENTUCKY

American Red Cross
Louisville Area Chapter
510 E. Chestnut Street
Louisville, KY 40202
(502) 589-4450

Cabinet for Human Resources
275 East Main Street
Frankfort, KY 40621

Cooperative Extension Office
Kentucky State University
Frankfort, KY 40601

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY 40546
(606) 257-7485

Department of Social Services
275 E. Main Street, 6-West
Frankfort, KY 40621
(502) 564-6746

Contacts and Resources

*Kentucky Disaster and
Emergency Services*
Boone Center, Parkside Drive
Frankfort, KY 40601-6168
(502) 564-8682

Kentucky Farmworker Program
P.O. Box 51146
Bowling Green, KY
42102-4446
(502) 782-2330

■ *There are 19 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

State Department of Education
Office of Migrant Education
500 Mero Street, Room 1709
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-3301

LOUISIANA

American Red Cross
Louisiana Capital Area
Chapter
P.O. Box 66495
Baton Rouge, LA 70896
(504) 926-4533

Cooperative Extension Office
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA
70803-1900
(504) 388-3329

Cooperative Extension Office
Southern University and
A&M College
Baton Rouge, LA 70813

Department of Health
P.O. Box 60630
New Orleans, LA 70160

*Louisiana Department of
Education*
654 Main Street
P.O. Box 94064
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-9064
(504) 342-3517

Louisiana Department of Labor
1001 N. 23rd Street, 3rd Floor
Baton Rouge, LA
70804-9094
(504) 342-3053

*Louisiana Military Office of
Emergency Preparedness*
P.O. Box 44217
Baton Rouge, LA 70804-4217
(504) 342-5470

MAINE

American Red Cross
Pine Tree Chapter
33 Mildred Avenue
Bangor, ME 04401
(207) 941-2903

*Bureau of Children and
Family Services*
Department of Human Services
State House, Station #11
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 287-5060

Bureau of Health
151 Capital Street
Augusta, ME 04333

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Maine
Orono, ME 04469
(207) 581-3195

*Maine Emergency
Management Agency*
State Office Building
Station 72
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 289-4080

State Division of Migrant Services
24 Stone Street
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 289-5170

*Training & Development
Corporation*
P.O. Box 1136
Bangor, ME 04402
(207) 945-9431

■ *There are 6 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

MARYLAND

American Red Cross
Central Maryland Chapter
4700 Mount Hope Drive
Baltimore, MD 21215-3231
(410) 764-7000

Bureau of Health Professions
Health Resources and
Services Administration
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8-101
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-6864

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Maryland
College Park, MD 20742
(301) 405-1016

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Maryland
Eastern Shore, MD 21853

Department of Health
201 West Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201

*Division of Primary Care
Services, BHCDA*
Migrant Health Program
5600 Fishers Lane, Room 7A-55
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-1153

Emergency Management Agency
2 Sudbrook Lane, East
Pikesville, MD 21208
(301) 486-4422

Indian Health Service
Parklawn Building, Room 6-35
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857
(301) 443-3593

Office of Community Services
Community Assistance
Administration
Department of Housing and
Community Development
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
(410) 514-7229

Contacts and Resources

Project Share
P.O. Box 30666
Bethesda, MD 20824
(800) 537-3788

SHARE Baltimore
808 Barkwood Court
Linthicum, MD 21090
(410) 636-9615N

SHARE-Washington, DC-Metro
5170 Lawrence Place
Hyattsville, MD 20781
(301) 864-3115

State Department of Education
Division of Compensatory,
Urban, and Supplementary
Programs
200 W. Baltimore Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 333-2413

Telamon Corporation
237 Florida Avenue
Salisbury, MD 21801
(410) 546-4604

■ *There is 1 satellite office.*
Call above for more info.

MASSACHUSETTS

American Red Cross
ARC of Mass Bay
61 Somerville
Somerville, MA 02143
(617) 623-0033

Cooperative Extension Office
University of
Massachusetts
Amherst, MA 01003
(413) 545-2195

Department of Public Health
150 Tremont Street
Boston, MA 20111

*Massachusetts Emergency
Management Agency*
400 Worcester Road
P.O. Box 1496
Framingham, MA 01701-0317
(508) 820-2000

*New England Farmworkers
Council*
1628-1640 Main Street
Springfield, MA 01103
(413) 781-2145

■ *There are 2 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

*Executive Office of
Communities and Development*
Office of Community Action
100 Cambridge Street,
Room 1103
Boston, MA 02202
(617) 727-0050

SHARE of New England
P.O. Box 63
Canton, MA 02021
(617) 828-5151
(800) 874-2730

*State Office of Migrant
Education*
922 Main Street
Tewksbury, MA 01876
(508) 851-5934

MICHIGAN

American Red Cross
Southeastern Michigan
Chapter
P.O. Box 33351
Detroit, MI 48232-5351
(313) 833-4440

Bangor CHC
308 Charles Street
P.O. Box 130
Bangor, MI 49013

*Bureau of Employment,
Training, and Community
Services*
P.O. Box 30015
201 N. Washington, 3rd Floor
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 335-5853

Cooperative Extension Office
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI 44824
(517) 355-0180

Department of Public Health
3500 N. Logan Street
Box 30035
Lansing, MI 48909

*Emergency Management
Division*
300 S. Washington Square
Lansing, MI 48913
(517) 334-5103

Health Delivery, Inc.
3605 Davenport
Saginaw, MI 48602
(517) 792-8751

*Midwest Migrant Health
Information Office*
St. Mary Center
502 W. Elm Avenue
Monroe, MI 48161
(313) 243-0711

*Northwest Michigan Health
Services*
Migrant Health Program
10767 Traverse Highway
Suite B
Traverse City, MI 49684
(616) 947-1112

Pullman Health Systems, Inc.
5498 109th Avenue
Pullman, MI 49450
(616) 236-5021

Sparta Health Center
10255 Sparta Avenue
Sparta, MI 49345
(616) 887-8831

*State Department of
Education*
Migrant Education Office
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 373-4581

Telamon Corporation
6250 W. Michigan Avenue
Suite C
Lansing, MI 48917
(517) 323-7002

■ *There are 5 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Contacts and Resources

MINNESOTA

American Red Cross
Greater Minneapolis
Chapter
11 Dell Place
Minneapolis, MN 55403
(612) 871-7676

American Red Cross
Minn-Kota Chapter
1015 7th Avenue N
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 233-8040

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Minnesota
St. Paul, MN 55108
(612) 625-1254

*Department of Jobs and
Training*
Community Based Services
390 N. Robert Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 296-3700

Department of Public Health
717 Delaware Street, SE
Minneapolis, MN 55440

Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency
Services
B-5 State Capitol
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-2233

Fare SHARE
807 Hampden Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55114
(612) 644-6003

*Midwest Farmworker
Employment and Training*
P.O. Box 1231
St. Cloud, MN 56304
(612) 253-7010

Migrant Health Services, Inc.
810 4th Avenue, South
Moorhead, MN 56560
(218) 236-6502

*Minnesota Department of
Education*
Special Programs Division
550 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55101
(612) 296-2181

Tri-Valley Opportunity Council, Inc.
Migrant Head Start Program
102 N. Broadway
P.O. Box 607
Crookston, MN 56716
(218) 281-5832

MISSISSIPPI

American Red Cross
Central Mississippi Chapter
P.O. Drawer 5068
Jackson, MS 39296-5068
(601) 353-5442

Cooperative Extension Office
Alcorn State University
Lorman, MS 39096

Cooperative Extension Office
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State, MS 39762
(601) 325-3080

Delta Housing
18 Lovelace Shopping Center
P.O. Box 847
Indianola, MS 38751
(601) 887-4852

Department of Human Development
Division of Community Services
421 W. Pascagoula Street
Jackson, MS 39203-3094
(601) 949-2041

*Mississippi Delta Council for
Farmworker Opportunities*
P.O. Box 542
1005 State Street
Clarksdale, MS 38614
(601) 627-1121

■ *There are 4 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

*Mississippi Emergency
Management Agency*
P.O. Box 4501
Fondren Station
Jackson, MS 39296-4501
(601) 352-9100

State Department of Education
Special Projects Division
P.O. Box 71
Jackson, MS 39205
(601) 359-3498

State Health Department
2423 N. State Street, Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39205

MISSOURI

American Red Cross
St. Louis Bi-State Chapter
4050 Lindell Boulevard
St. Louis, MO 63108
(314) 658-2000

Cooperative Extension Office
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, MO 65109

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Missouri
Columbia, MO 65211
(314) 882-2399

*Department of Elementary
and Secondary Education*
Migrant Education Division
P.O. Box 480
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(314) 751-8287

Division of Family Services
2705 W. Main Street
P.O. Box 88
Jefferson City, MO 65103
(314) 751-6789

*National Rural Health
Association*
301 East Armour
Boulevard, Suite 420
Kansas City, MO 64111
(816) 756-3140

Contacts and Resources

New Madrid County Group Practice, Inc.
P.O. Box 400
New Madrid, MO 63869
(314) 748-2592

Rural Missouri, Inc.
1014 Northeast Drive
Jefferson City, MO 65109
(314) 635-0136

■ *There are 13 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

State Department of Health
Broadway State O/B, Box 570
Jefferson City, MO 65102

State Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 116
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(314) 751-9779

MONTANA

American Red Cross
Big Sky Chapter
P.O. Box 2406
Great Falls, MT 59403
(406) 727-2212

Cooperative Extension Office
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717
(406) 994-4581

Department of Health and Environment
Cogswell Building
Helena, MT 59601

Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services
111 Sanders, Capitol Station
P.O. Box 4210
Helena, MT 59604
(406) 444-4545

Disaster and Emergency Services Division
P.O. Box 4789
Helena, MT 59604-4789
(406) 444-6911

Montana Migrant Council, Inc.
1148 First Avenue, North
Billings, MT 59101
(406) 248-3149

Office of Public Instruction
Chapter 1 Migrant Program
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-2423

Rural Employment Opportunities
P.O. Box 831
25 S. Ewing Street
Helena, MT 59624-0831
(406) 442-7850
■ *There are 6 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

NEBRASKA

American Red Cross
Heartland Chapter
3838 Dewey Avenue
Omaha, NE 68105
(402) 341-2723

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68583-0703
(402) 472-2966

NAF Multicultural Human Development Corp.
P.O. Box 1459
416 East 4th
North Platte, NE 69103
(308) 534-2630

■ *There are 6 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Nebraska Civil Defense Agency
National Guard Center
1300 Military Road
Lincoln, NE 68508-1090
(402) 473-1410

Nebraska Department of Social Services
Human Services Division
P.O. Box 95026
Lincoln, NE 68509-5026
(402) 471-9370

Panhandle Community Services
Migrant Head Start Program
3350 10th Street
Gering, NE 69341
(308) 635-3089

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Program
301 Centennial Mall South
Box 94987
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-3440

State Department of Health
301 Centennial Mall South
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 471-2771

NEVADA

American Red Cross
Clark County Chapter
1819 E. Charleston
Boulevard
Las Vegas, NV 89104
(702) 384-1225

Center for Employment and Training
1931 Sutro Street, Suite 101
Reno, NV 89512
(702) 348-8668

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Nevada
Reno, NV 89557
(702) 784-6611

Division of Emergency Management
2525 S. Carson Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(702) 887-7302

Nevada State Welfare Division
2527 N. Carson Street
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89710
(702) 687-5080

Contacts and Resources

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Programs
400 W. King Street,
Capitol Complex
Carson City, NV 89701
(702) 687-3187

State Department of Health
Capitol Complex
505 East King Street
Carson City, NV 89710

NEW HAMPSHIRE

American Red Cross
Concord Area Chapter
167 N. Main Street
Concord, NH 03301-5069
(603) 225-6697

Cooperative Extension Office
University of New
Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
(603) 862-2465

*Governor's Office of
Emergency Management*
State Office Park South
107 Pleasant Street
Concord, NH 03302
(603) 271-2231

*Governor's Office of Energy
and Community Services*
57 Regional Drive
Concord, NH 03301-8506
(603) 271-2611

*State Department of
Education*
Migrant Education
Program
State Office Park South
101 Pleasant Street
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-2717

State Department of Health
H&W Building
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301

NEW JERSEY

American Red Cross
Morris Area Chapter
29 Elm Street
Morristown, NJ 07960
(201) 538-2160

Bridgeton Area Health Services
P.O. Box 597
Bridgeton, NJ 08302-0433
(609) 451-4700

Cooperative Extension Office
Rutgers University
New Brunswick, NJ 08903
(908) 932-9740

Department of Community Affairs
Division of Community
Resources
101 South Broad CN-814
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-6212

New Jersey State Police
Office of Emergency
Management
P.O. Box 7068
West Trenton, NJ 08628-0068
(609) 538-6050

Rural Opportunities, Inc.
629 Wood Street, Suite 307
Vineland, NJ 08360
(609) 696-1000

■ *There are 3 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Sa-Lantic Health Services, Inc.
879 12th Street
Hammonton, NJ 08037
(609) 567-0200

SHARE New Jersey
P.O. Box 5427
Newark, NJ 07105-3909
(201) 344-2100

State Department of Education
Office of Migrant
Education Programs
225 W. State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-8463

State Department of Health
CN 360
Trenton, NJ 08625

NEW MEXICO

American Red Cross
Mid-Rio Grande Chapter
P.O. Box 80250
Albuquerque, NM 87198
(505) 265-8514

Cooperative Extension Office
New Mexico State University
Las Cruces, NM 88003
(505) 646-3516

Department of Public Safety
Emergency Management Bureau
4491 Cerrillos Road
P.O. Box 1628
Santa Fe, NM 87504
(505) 827-9222

*Home Education Livelihood
Program*
Office of Planning and
Monitoring
5101 Copper, NE
Albuquerque, NM 87108
(505) 265-3717

■ *There are 7 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

*Home Education Livelihood
Program*
Migrant Head Start Program
1252 Barker Road
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(505) 523-2411

Housing Assistance Council
Southwest Office
3939 C San Pedro, NE
Suite 7
Albuquerque, NM 87110
(505) 883-1003

Human Services Department
Income Support Division
Community Assistance
Section
P.O. Box 2348
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2348
(505) 827-7264

Contacts and Resources

La Clinica de Familia, Inc.
P.O. Drawer 70
Mesilla, NM 88005
(505) 233-4270

State Department of Education
Chapter 1, ECIA
Santa Fe, NM 87501-2786
(505) 827-6534

State Department of Health
1190 St. Francis Drive,
Room N4100
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Tierra Del Sol Housing Corp.
737 South Campo
Las Cruces, NM 88001
(505) 523-4596
NEW YORK

American Red Cross
ARC in Greater New York
150 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10023-5025
(212) 875-2001

Cooperative Extension Office
Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853
(607) 255-2245

Department of State
Division of Economic
Opportunity
162 Washington Avenue
7th Floor
Albany, NY 12231
(518) 474-5700

New York State Emergency Management Office
Division of Military and
Naval Affairs
Public Security Building # 22
Albany, NY 12226-5000
(518) 457-2222

Peekskill Area Health Center
1037 Main Street
Peekskill, NY 10566
(914) 739-9793

Rural Opportunities, Inc.
339 East Avenue, Suite #401
Rochester, NY 14604
(716) 546-6325

■ *There are 19 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

SHARE-New York
4000 Park Avenue
Bronx, NY 10457
(212) 583-8500

Sodus Health Center
Middle Road
P.O. Box A
Sodus, NY 14551
(315) 483-9133

State Education Department
School Improvement
Programs
883 Education Building Annex
Albany, NY 12234
(518) 473-8009

State Health Department
ESP-Corning Tower
Albany, NY 12237

Suffolk County Health Services Department
225 Rabro Drive
Hauppauge, NY 11788

NORTH CAROLINA

American Red Cross
Triangle Area Chapter
P.O. Box 14405
Raleigh, NC 27620
(919) 231-1602

Blue Ridge Community Health Service
P.O. Box 5151
Hendersonville, NC 28793
(704) 692-4289

Cooperative Extension Office
North Carolina A&T State
University
Greensboro, NC 27402

Cooperative Extension Office
North Carolina State University
Raleigh, NC 27695-7602
(919) 515-2782

Department of Environmental Health and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611-7687

Department of Natural Resources and Community Development
Division of Economic
Opportunity
2413 Crabtree Boulevard
Suite 119
Raleigh, NC 27604
(919) 733-2633

Division of Emergency Management
116 W. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27603-1335
(919) 733-3867

Gosben Medical Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 187
Faison, NC 28341
(919) 267-0421

North Carolina Migrant Health Program
P.O. Box 27687
Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 733-7081

SHARE-Heart of the Carolinas
P.O. Box 2009
Fayetteville, NC 28302
(919) 485-6923

State Department of Public Instruction
Migrant Education Program
Raleigh, NC 29611
(919) 733-3972

Telamon Corporation
4917 Waters Edge Drive
Suite 220
Raleigh, NC 27606
(919) 851-7611

■ *There are 13 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Contacts and Resources

Tri-County Community Health Center
P.O. Box 237
Newton Grove, NC 28366
(919) 567-6194

NORTH DAKOTA

Cooperative Extension Office
North Dakota State University
Fargo, ND 58105
(701) 237-7289

Department of Health
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

Department of Public Instruction
Chapter 1, Migrant Office
600 Boulevard East
Bismarck, ND 58505
(701) 224-2282

Midwest Farmworker Employment and Training, Inc.
533 Airport Road
Bismarck, ND 58504
(701) 223-4700

North Dakota Division of Emergency
P.O. Box 5511
Bismarck, ND 58502-5511
(701) 224-2113

Office of Intergovernmental Assistance
State Capitol
600 East Boulevard, 14th Floor
Bismarck, ND 58505
(701) 224-4499

OHIO

American Red Cross
Greater Cleveland Chapter
3747 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115
(216) 431-3010

Catholic Migrant Farmworker Network
P.O. Box 985
Toledo, OH 43696-0985
(419) 243-6608
* Can give referral for pastoral workers in specific regions.

Community Health Services
410 Birchard Avenue
P.O. Box 847
Fremont, OH 43420
(419) 334-8943

Cooperative Extension Office
Ohio State University
Columbus, OH 43210
(614) 292-6402

Department of Health
246 High Street, Box 118
Columbus, OH 43216

Homes/Casas, Inc.
601 North Stone Street
P.O. Box 774
Fremont, OH 43420
(419) 332-2678

Migrant Education Consultant
Division of Federal Assistance
933 High Street
Worthington, OH 43085
(614) 466-4161

Ohio Department of Development
Office of Community Services
P.O. Box 1001
Columbus, OH 43266-0101
(614) 466-6014

Ohio Emergency Management Agency
2825 W. Granville Road
Columbus, OH 43235-2712
(614) 889-7150

Rural Opportunities, Inc.
P.O. Box 186
320 W. Gypsy Lane Road
Bowling Green, OH 43402
(419) 354-3548

■ There are 9 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

OKLAHOMA

American Red Cross
Oklahoma County Chapter
601 NE 6th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73104
(405) 232-7121

Cooperative Extension Office
Langston University
Langston, OK 73060

Cooperative Extension Office
Oklahoma State University
Stillwater, OK 74078
(405) 744-6283

Oklahoma Department of Civil Emergency Management
P.O. Box 53365
Oklahoma City, OK 73152
(405) 521-2481

Oklahoma Department of Commerce
Division of Community Affairs and Development
P.O. Box 26980
Oklahoma City, OK 73126-0980
(405) 841-9326

ORO Development Corporation
5929 N. May Avenue, Suite 204
Oklahoma City, OK 73112
(405) 840-7077

■ There are 4 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Programs
2500 North Lincoln, Suite I-33
Oklahoma City, OK 73105
(405) 521-2847

State Department of Health
P.O. Box 53551
Oklahoma City, OK 73105

Contacts and Resources

OREGON

American Red Cross
Oregon Trail Chapter
P.O. Box 3200
Portland, OR 97208
(503) 284-1234

Cooperative Extension Office
Oregon State University
Corvallis, OR 97331
(503) 737-1021

La Clinica del Carino FHC
2690 May Street
P.O. Box 800
Hood River, OR 97031
(503) 386-6380

La Clinica del Valle FHC
95 Houston Road
Phoenix, OR 97535
(503) 535-6239

Marion County Housing Authority
220 High Street
Room 106
Salem, OR 97301
(503) 364-5366

Migrant and Indian Coalition for Coordinated Child Care
1175 Mt. Hood Avenue
P.O. Box 203
Woodburn, OR 97071
(503) 981-0135

Oregon Department of Human Resources
Employment Division
875 Union Street, NE
Salem, OR 97311
(503) 378-8285

Oregon Emergency Management Division
Executive Department
595 Cottage Street, NE
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-4124

Oregon Health Division,
STE950
800 NE Oregon Street #21
Portland, OR 97232-0405

Oregon Housing and Community Services Department
1600 State Street
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 378-4729

Oregon Human Development Corporation
9620 SW Barbur Boulevard
Suite 110
Portland, OR 97219
(503) 245-2600

■ *There are 14 satellite offices.*
Call above for more info.

Salud Medical Center, Inc.
P.O. Box 66
Woodburn, OR 97071-0066
(503) 982-1622

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Office
700 Pringle Parkway, SE
Salem, OR 97310
(503) 373-1378

Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center
85 N. 12th Street
P.O. Box 567
Cornelius, OR 97113
(503) 359-5564

PENNSYLVANIA

American Red Cross
Pittsburgh-Allegheny County Chapter
P.O. Box 1769
Pittsburgh, PA 15230
(412) 263-3114

Bureau of Human Resources
Department of Community Affairs
358 Forum Building
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-1984

Cooperative Extension Office
Penn State University
University Park, PA 16802
(814) 863-3438

Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 3321
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3321
(717) 783-8016

Rural Opportunities of Pennsylvania
2331 Market Street, 2nd Floor
Camp Hill, PA 17011
(717) 731-8120

■ *There are 10 satellite offices.*
Call for more info.

SHARE-Philadelphia
2901 W. Hunting Park Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19129
(215) 223-2220

State Department of Education
Migrant Education Office
333 Market Street, 7th Floor
Harrisburg, PA 17108-0333
(717) 783-6467

State Department of Health
P.O. Box 90, Room 802
Harrisburg, PA 17108

Tri-State SHARE
415 11th Street
Ambridge, PA 15003-0428

PUERTO RICO

American Red Cross
Puerto Rico Chapter
GPO Box 366046
San Juan, PR 00936-6046
(809) 758-8150

Castaner General Hospital
135 State Street
P.O. Box 1003
Castaner, PR 00631
(809) 829-5010

Contacts and Resources

*Central Areawide Comp.
Health Service Program*
P.O. Box 515
Naranjito, PR 00719
(809) 869-5900

Concilio de Salud Integral de Loiza
P.O. Box 509
Loiza, PR 00672
(809) 876-2042

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Puerto Rico
Mayaguez, PR 00708
(809) 832-4040-3066

Cosma Corporacion
Apartado 1298
Cidra, PR 00639
(809) 739-8182

Department of Education
Program for Educational
Services to Migrant Students
P.O. Box 759
Hato Rey, PR 00919
(809) 754-1050

Department of Health
Building A, Call Box 70184
San Juan, PR 00936

*Department of Labor and
Human Resources*
JTPA Farmworker Program
505 Munoz Rivera Avenue
19th Floor
Hato Rey, PR 00918
(809) 754-5248

■ *There are 7 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

Diagnostic and Treatment Center
216 Hostos Avenue
P.O. Box 254
Playa Ponce, PR
00732-3254
(809) 843-9393

Migrant Health Center
Western Region
P.O. Box 7128, 3rd Floor
Mayaguez, PR 00681
(809) 833-1868

*Office of Child Services and
Community Development*
Ponce de Leon Avenue, Stop 1
Call Box 15091
Old San Juan Station
San Juan, PR 00902
(809) 721-0270

Patillas Primary Health Service
P.O. Box 1248
Patillas, PR 00723
(809) 839-4260

State Civil Defense Agency
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 5217
San Juan, PR 00906
(809) 724-0124

RHODE ISLAND

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Rhode Island
Kingston, RI 02881
(401) 277-3984

Department of Health
Cannon Building, 3 Capitol
Hill
Providence, RI 02908

Department of Human Services
600 New London Avenue
Cranston, RI 02920
(401) 464-2421

*Rhode Island Emergency
Management Agency*
State House
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 421-7333

State Department of Education
State Migrant Program
22 Hayes Street
Providence, RI 02908
(401) 277-3037

SOUTH CAROLINA

American Red Cross
Central South Carolina
Chapter
P.O. Box 91
Columbia, SC 29202-0091
(803) 251-6000

Carolina Health Centers, Inc.
P.O. Box 219
Trenton, SC 29847
(803) 275-3218

Cooperative Extension Office
Clemson University
Clemson, SC 29634
(803) 656-5722

Cooperative Extension Office
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, SC 29117

*Department of Health and
Environment*
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 737-3995

Emergency Preparedness Division
1429 Senate Street
Columbia, SC 29201-3782
(803) 734-8020

Office of the Governor
Division of Economic
Opportunity
1205 Pendleton Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 734-0662

State Department of Education
State Migrant Office
Rutledge Building
1429 Senate Street, Room 200
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 734-8109

Telamon Corporation
P.O. Box 12217
Capitol Station
Columbia, SC 29211-2217
(803) 256-7411 or 256-8528

■ *There are 7 satellite offices.
Call for more info.*

SOUTH DAKOTA

Cooperative Extension Office
South Dakota State
University
Brookings, SD 57007
(605) 688-4038

Contacts and Resources

*Department of Commerce
and Regulation
Community Assistance
Program
c/o 500 East Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501-5070
(605) 773-3178*

*Division of Education
State Chapter 1 Office, ECIA
700 Governor's Drive
Pierre, SD 57501-2293
(605) 773-3218*

*Division of Emergency
Management
500 E. Capitol
Pierre, SD 57501-5060
(605) 773-3231*

*State Department of Health
Joe Foss Building
Pierre, SD 57501*

TENNESSEE

*American Red Cross
Nashville Area Chapter
P.O. Box 23917
Nashville, TN 37202-3917
(615) 327-1931*

*Benton Community Medical Corp.
P.O. Box 308
Benton, TN 37307
(615) 338-2831*

*Cooperative Extension Office
Tennessee State University
Nashville, TN 37209-1561*

*Cooperative Extension Office
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, TN 37901
(615) 974-7384*

*Department of Human Services
Division of Community Services
400 Deadrick Street
Nashville, TN 37248
(615) 741-4983*

*Department of Public Health
344 Cordell Hull Building
Nashville, TN 37219*

*State Department of
Education
Migrant Education Office
Cordell Hull Building, Room 135
Nashville, TN 37219
(615) 741-0628*

*Tennessee Emergency
Management Agency
3041 Sidco Drive
Nashville, TN 37204
(615) 741-0001*

*Tennessee Opportunity
Programs
2803 A. Foster Avenue
Nashville, TN 37210
(615) 833-8754
■ There are 12 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

*Tennessee Opportunity Programs
Migrant Head Start Program
307 Heritage Boulevard
Suite 101
Newport, TN 37821
(615) 623-4395*

TEXAS

*American Red Cross
Greater Houston Area Chapter
2700 Southwest Freeway
Houston, TX 77001
(713) 526-8300*

*Barrio Comprehensive Family HCC
1102 Barclay
San Antonio, TX 78207
(512) 434-0513*

*Brownsville Community
Health Clinic
2137 E. 22nd
Brownsville, TX 78521
(512) 548-7400*

*Community Action Council
of South Texas
P.O. Drawer S
Rio Grande City, TX 78582
(512) 487-2585*

*Cooperative Extension Office
Prairie View A&M University
Prairie View, TX
77446-2867*

*Cooperative Extension Office
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843
(409) 845-7982*

*Cross Timbers Health Clinics
P.O. Drawer 30
De Leon, TX 76444
(817) 893-5895*

*Department of Housing and
Community Affairs
Community Affairs and
Economic Development
Division
811 Barton Springs Road
P.O. Box 13941
Austin, TX 78711-3941
(512) 475-3800*

*Gateway Community Health
Center
2600 Cedar Avenue
P.O. Box 3397
Laredo, TX 78044-3397
(512) 791-0355*

*Gonzales County Health
Agency, Inc.
P.O. Box 1890
Gonzales, TX 78629*

*Hidalgo County Health Care Corp.
P.O. Drawer Q
Pharr, TX 78577
(512) 787-8915*

*Motivation, Education, and
Training
P.O. Box 1749
Cleveland, TX 77328-1749
(713) 592-6483*

■ There is 1 satellite office.
Call above for more info.

Contacts and Resources

National Migrant Resource Program, Inc.
1515 Capital of Texas Hwy., S.
Suite 220
Austin, TX 78746
(512) 328-7682 or
(800) 531-5120

San Patricio County Committee on Youth Education and Job Opportunities
512 East Sinton Street
Sinton, TX 78327
(512) 364-4290

South Plains Health Provider Organization
2801 W. 8th Street
Plainview, TX 79072
(806) 293-8561

South Plains Rural Health Clinics
1806 S. College Avenue
P.O. Box 519
Levelland, TX 79336
(806) 894-7842

South Texas Rural Health Services
P.O. Box 600
Nueces & Kerr Streets
Cotulla, TX 78014
(512) 879-3540

Su Clinica Familiar
4501 S. Expressway 86
Harlingen, TX 78550
(512) 428-4345

Texas Department of Health
1100 West 49th Street
Austin, TX 78756

Texas Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency Management
P.O. Box 4087
North Austin Station
Austin, TX 78773
(512) 435-2138

Texas Education Agency
Special Programs, Planning and Implementation Division
1701 N. Congress Avenue
Austin, TX 78701-1494
(512) 463-9067

Texas Migrant Council
5102 N. Bartlett Avenue
P.O. Box 2579
Laredo, TX 78401
(512) 722-5174

United Medical Center
P.O. Box 921
Eagle Pass, TX 78852
(512) 773-6981

Uvalde County Clinic, Inc.
1009 Garner Field Road
Uvalde, TX 78801
(512) 278-7105

Vida y Salud Health Systems, Inc.
308 S. 3rd Avenue
Crystal City, TX 78839
(512) 374-2301

UTAH

American Red Cross
Salt Lake Area Chapter
P.O. Box 6279
Salt Lake City, UT 84152-6279
(801) 467-7339

Cooperative Extension Office
Utah State University
Logan, UT 84332-4900
(801) 750-3464

Department of Community and Economic Development
State Community Services Office
324 S. State Street, Suite 500
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 538-8731

Division of Comprehensive Emergency Management
State Office Building
Room 1110
Salt Lake City, UT 84114
(801) 538-3400

Institute of Human Resource Development
Migrant Head Start Program
205 West 700 South, Suite 301
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
(800) 621-5322

Private Industry Council, Inc.
2510 Washington Boulevard
Suite 238
Ogden, UT 84401
(801) 399-8850
■ There are 6 satellite offices.
Call for more info.

Salt Lake Community Health Center
2300 W. 1700 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
(801) 973-0493

State Department of Health
P.O. Box 16700
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0700

Utah State Office of Education
Migrant Education Program
250 East 500 South
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
(801) 538-7725

VERMONT

American Red Cross
Green Mountain Chapter
215 Pleasant Street
Bennington, VT 05201-2143
(802) 442-9458

Central Vermont Community Action Council
Rural Opportunities Office
P.O. Box 747
36 Barre-Montpelier Road
Barre, VT 05641
(802) 479-1053

■ There are 3 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Vermont
Burlington, VT 05405
(802) 656-3374

Department of Public Safety
Division of Emergency
Management
Waterbury State Complex
103 S. Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05676
(802) 244-8721

Migrant Education Program
500 Dorset Street
South Burlington, VT
05403
(802) 658-6342

Office of Economic Opportunity
103 S. Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05671-1801
(802) 241-2450

State Health Department
60 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401

VIRGINIA

American Red Cross
Greater Richmond Chapter
409 East Main Street
P.O. Box 655
Richmond, VA 23205
(804) 780-2250

Catholic Charities, USA
1731 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
(703) 549-1390

Cooperative Extension Office
Virginia Polytechnic
Institute and State University
Blacksburg, VA 24061-0220
(703) 231-7156

Cooperative Extension Office
Virginia State University
Petersburg, VA 23803

State Department of Education
Division of Compensatory
Education, ECIA, Chapter 1
P.O. Box 6Q
Richmond, VA 23216
(804) 225-2902

*East Coast Migrant Head
Start Project*
4200 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 740
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 243-7522

*Emergency Food and Shelter
National Board Program*
701 North Fairfax Street,
Suite 310
Alexandria, VA 22314-2064
(703) 706-9660

Migrant Head Start Resource Center
Interstate Research
Associates
7926 Jones Branch Drive
11th Floor
McLean, VA 22102
(703) 893-6778

Salvation Army National Office
615 Slaters Lane
Alexandria, VA 22313
(800) 552-ARMY

SHARE-Hampton Roads
1115 Tabb Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23504
(804) 627-6599

SHARE-Virginia
P.O. Box 570
Christianburg, VA 24073
(703) 381-1185

State Health Department
109 Governor Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Telamon Corporation
6964 Forest Hill Avenue,
Unit 11
Richmond, VA 23225
(804) 330-7006

■ *There are 9 satellite offices.
Call for more info.*

*Virginia Department of
Social Services*
Office of Community
Services
730 E. Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219
(804) 692-1895

WASHINGTON

American Red Cross
Seattle-King County Chapter
1900 25th Street
Seattle, WA 98144-4708
(206) 323-2345

*Columbia Valley Community
Health Services*
630 N. Chelan Avenue #A-7
Wenatchee, WA 98801
(509) 664-4575

Cooperative Extension Office
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164-6230
(509) 335-2933

*Department of Community
Development*
Community Assistance Division
906 Columbia Street, SW
P.O. Box 48300
Olympia, WA 98504-8300
(206) 753-4979

*Department of Community
Development*
Division of Emergency
Management
4220 E. Martin Way,
MS-PT 11, P.O. Box 48346
Olympia, WA 98504-8346
(206) 923-4901

Department of Health
Mail Stop ET-21
Olympia, WA 98504

EPIC Migrant Head Start Program
2902 Castlevale Road
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 248-3950

La Clinica Migrant Health Center
515 W. Court Street
P.O. Box 1323
Pasco, WA 99301
(509) 547-2204

*Moses Lake Community
Health Center*
1017 West Broadway
P.O. Box 1218
Moses Lake, WA 97737
(509) 765-0675

Contacts and Resources

*Office of Rural and
Farmworker Housing*
1400 Summitview Avenue
Suite 203
Yakima, WA 98902
(509) 248-7014

*Office of the Superintendent
of Public Instruction*
Supplementary Education
Programs
Division of Instructional
Programs and Services
Old Capitol Building
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-1031

Okanogan Farmworkers Clinic
716 S. First
P.O. Box 832
Okanogan, WA 98840
(509) 422-5700

Sea-Mar Community Health Center
8720 14th Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98108
(206) 762-3730

*Washington Human
Development Corporation*
4636 E. Marginal Way
Suite 113
Seattle, WA 98134
(206) 762-5192

■ *There are 5 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.*

*Washington State Migrant
Council*
Migrant Head Start Program
301 N. First, Suite 1
Sunnyside, WA 98944
(509) 837-8909

Yakima Valley FarmWorker Clinic
518 W. First Street
P.O. Box 190
Toppanish, WA 98948
(509) 865-5898

WEST VIRGINIA

American Red Cross
Mountain Laurel Chapter
316 Forest Avenue
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304) 296-6512

Cooperative Extension Office
West Virginia University
Morgantown, WV 26506
(304) 293-2694

Department of Health
1800 Washington Street
Charleston, WV 25305

Governor's Development Office
1204 Kanawha Blvd, East
2nd Floor
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 558-8860

*Shenandoah Community
Health Center*
P.O. Box 3236
Martinsburg, WV 25401
(304) 263-4956

State Department of Education
Compensatory Education Program
Capitol Complex
Building 6, Room 252
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 348-3368

Telamon Corporation
100 Williamsport Avenue
Martinsburg, WV 25401
(304) 263-0916

■ *There is 1 satellite office.
Call above for more info.*

*West Virginia Office of
Emergency Services*
State Capitol Complex, EB-80
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 558-5380

WISCONSIN

American Red Cross
Dane County Chapter
4860 Sheboygan Avenue
P.O. Box 5905
Madison, WI 53705-5905
(608) 233-9300

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706
(608) 262-9908

*Department of Health and
Social Services*
Refugee Assistance and
Poverty Programs
P.O. Box 7935
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 266-0578

Department of Military Affairs
Division of Emergency
Government
4802 Sheboygan Avenue
P.O. Box 7865
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 266-3232

Division of Health
1 W. Wilson Street, Box 309
Madison, WI 53701-0309

La Clinica de los Campesinos, Inc.
P.O. Box 191, Hospital Rd
Wild Rose, WI 54984
(414) 622-4206

SHARE of Southeast Wisconsin
13111 W. Silver Spring Drive
Butler, WI 53007
(414) 783-2500

*State Department of Public
Instruction*
Special Needs Section
125 S. Webster Street
P.O. Box 7841
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 226-2690

United Migrant Opportunity Services
3195 S. Superior Street
Milwaukee, WI 53207
(414) 671-5700

- There are 9 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

United Migrant Opportunity Services
Migrant Head Start Program
P.O. Box 07710
Milwaukee, WI 53207
(414) 482-7200

WYOMING

American Red Cross
High Plains Chapter
P.O. Box 846
Cheyenne, WY 82003
(307) 638-8906

Community Services
U.S. West Building, 259 B
6101 Yellowstone
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-6779

Cooperative Extension Office
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071
(307) 766-5124

Department of Health
117 Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002

Northwest Community Action Programs
P.O. Box 158
1922 1/2 Robertson
Worland, WY 82401
(307) 347-6185

- There are 2 satellite offices.
Call above for more info.

State Department of Education
ECIA, Chapter 1 Office
Hathaway Building
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-6239

Tri-County Development Corporation
40 S. Wyoming Street
P.O. Box 100
Guernsey, WY 82214

Wyoming Child and Family Development, Inc.
125 North Wyoming Street
P.O. Box 100
Guernsey, WY 82214

Wyoming Emergency Management Agency
P.O. Box 1709
Cheyenne, WY 82003
(307) 777-7566

ADDITIONAL COMMUNITY RESOURCES

We have included a list of other community resources that have not already been mentioned. Not all of these organizations may be located in your community.

American Friends Service Committee

Catholic Charities and other church organizations

Department of Community Affairs

Department of Information Resources

Environmental Protection Agency

General Services Commission

ESL Schools and institutes

Community Action Agencies

Food Pantries

Second Harvest Foodbank Network affiliates

Local media, such as newspapers, radio, and TV

Public Utility Commission

State Emergency Management Agency

Salvation Army

United Way

Volunteers of America

For more information about farmworkers in disasters, contact:

Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs
1925 North Lynn Street
Suite 701
Arlington, VA 22209
(703) 528-4141

Foundation Sources

When assembling this list of potential funding sources, we tried to feature organizations that have emergency relief funds available to community, non-profit organizations. We have also edited the list to include foundations that have been sympathetic to social service organizations in the past. **We suggest that you contact these foundations to obtain more information about their grant program and to get the name of a current contact before sending a proposal.**

Most of the information in this list was taken from the *Taft Foundation Reporter* available from the Taft Group, 12300 Twinbrook Parkway, Suite 450, Rockville, MD 20852, ph: 301/816-0210.

Beazley Foundation

Major Priorities: education, community service, and religious welfare

Geographic Scope: primarily Virginia

Average Grant: \$515,785

Contact: President, Beazley Foundation, 3720 Brighton Street, Portsmouth, VA 23707, ph: 804/393-1605.

Bodman Foundation

Major Priorities: social services, health and rehabilitation, and housing

Geographic Scope: primarily metropolitan New York City and Monmouth County, NJ

Average Grant: \$32,016

Contact: Secretary and Executive Director, Bodman Foundation, 767 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017, ph: 212/418-0588.

Bremer (Otto) Foundation

Major Priorities: human services, health, poverty prevention, and community affairs

Geographic Scope: specific rural communities in Minnesota, North Dakota,

and Wisconsin

Average Grant: \$13,158

Contact: Executive Director, Otto Bremer Foundation, 55 East Fifth Street, Suite 700, St. Paul, MN 55101, ph: 612/227-8036.

Bush (Edyth) Charitable Foundation

Major Priorities: human services (aged and youth), education, and the arts

Geographic Scope: Central Florida (100 mile radius from Winter Park); limited giving in Arizona

Average Grant: \$39,725

Contact: President, Edyth Bush Charitable Foundation, 199 East Welbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 2967, Winter Park, FL 32790, ph: 407/647-4322.

Eccles (Marriner S.) Foundation

Major Priorities: human services, education, health, and the arts

geographic scope: Utah

Average Grant: \$12,020

Contact: Manager, Marriner s. Eccles Foundation, 701 Deseret Building, 79 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, UT, 84111, ph: 801/322-0116.

Eden Hall Foundation

Major Priorities: social service institutions, educational institutions, and health issues

Geographic Scope: primarily western Pennsylvania

Average Grant: \$50,028

Contact: Secretary, Eden Hall Foundation, 5500 Corporate Drive, Suite 210, Pittsburgh, PA 15237 ph: 412/354-6670

Ford Foundation

Major Priorities: urban poverty, education and culture, rural poverty and resources, human rights and social justice, governance and public policy, international affairs, and population
Geographic Scope: national and international
Average Grant: \$150,681
Contact: Vice President, Secretary, and General Counsel, Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017, ph: 212/573-5000.

Frederick Foundation

Major Priorities: educational institutions and community service organizations
Geographic Scope: primarily southeast Virginia
Average Grant: \$29,348
Contact: President, Frederick Foundation, 3720 Brighton Street, Portsmouth, VA, 23707, ph: 804/393-1605.

Frueauff (Charles A.) Foundation

Major Priorities: education and social services
Geographic Scope: broad geographic distribution
Average Grant: \$14,559
Contact: Secretary, Charles A. Frueauff Foundation, 307 East 7th Avenue, Tallahassee, FL 32303, ph: 904/561-3508.

Hearst Foundation

Major Priorities: social welfare, education, health care, and the arts
Geographic Scope: national including Puerto Rico
Average Grant: \$18,617
Contact East of Mississippi River: Executive Director and Vice President, Hearst Foundation, 888 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY 10106, ph: 212/586-5404
Contact West of Mississippi River: Western Director, Hearst Foundation, 90 New Montgomery Street, Suite 1212, San Francisco, CA 94105, ph: 415/543-0400.

Jackson Foundation

Major Priorities: human services, the arts, education, and health
Geographic Scope: mostly Oregon
Average Grant: \$4,557
Contact: Assistant Vice President, Jackson Foundation, United States National Bank of Oregon, P.O. Box 3168, Portland, OR 97208, ph: 503/275-5718 or 275-4855.

Jones (Daisy Marquis) Foundation

Major Priorities: health care issues and assistance to youth and the elderly
Geographic Scope: Monroe and Yates Counties, NY
Average Grant: \$8,878
Contact: President, Daisy Marquis Jones Foundation, 620 Granite Building, 130 East Main Street, Rochester, NY 14604, ph: 716/263-3331.

Kellogg (W.K.) Foundation

Major Priorities: community-based, problem-focused health services, wholesome food supply, leadership, youth, and economic development in Michigan
Geographic Scope: international and national
Average Grant: \$137,141
Contact: Executive Assistant, Programming, W.K. Kellogg Foundation, 400 North Avenue, Battle Creek, MI 49017, ph: 616/968-1611.

Kieckher (J.W.) Foundation

Major Priorities: social services and educational concerns
Geographic Scope: emphasis in Arizona, Massachusetts, and Montana
Average Grant: \$19,908
Contact: Trustee, J.W. Kieckhefer Foundation, P.O. Box 750, Prescott, AZ 86302, ph: 602/445-4010.

Kresge Foundation

Major Priorities: capital grants (primarily for challenge grants) in higher education, health and long-term health care, arts and humanities, social services, science and the environment, and public policy

Geographic Scope: primarily national, some funding to international organizations

Average Grant: \$304,513

Contact: Chairman, Kresge Foundation, 3215 West Big Beaver Road, P.O. Box 3151, Troy, MI 48007-3151, ph: 313/643-9630.

Lilly Endowment

Major Priorities: religion, education, and community development, with emphasis on youth, leadership education, strengthening fundraising in the nonprofit sector, and economic public policy research

Geographic Scope: emphasis on Indianapolis and Indiana, with some regional and national programs; geographic distribution varies according to program area

Average Grant: \$325,290

Contact: Lilly Endowment, Program Office, P.O. Box 88068, 2801 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, IN 46208, ph: 317/624-5471.

Mardag Foundation

Major Priorities: the elderly, children and youth, education, conservation of natural resources, social services, and the arts.

Geographic Scope: Minnesota

Average Grant: \$13,491

Contact: Secretary, Mardag Foundation, 1120 Northwest Center, St. Paul, MN 55101, ph: 612/224-5463.

McKnight Foundation

Major Priorities: education and human services

Geographic Scope: primarily Minnesota, with emphasis on the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area; nationally for

McKnight Neuroscience Awards; some international giving

Average Grant: \$175,497

Contact: Executive Vice President, McKnight Foundation, 410 Peavy Building, Minneapolis, MN 55402, ph: 612/333-4220.

Meadows Foundation

Major Priorities: arts, social service, health, education, and civic and cultural affairs organizations

Geographic Scope: primarily Texas

Average Grant: \$50,829

Contact: Executive Vice President, Meadows Foundation, 2922 Swiss Avenue, Wilson Historic Block, Dallas, TX 75204, ph: 214/826-9431.

Mott (Charles Stewart) Foundation

Major Priorities: community and economic development, environmental protection, education, and volunteerism

Geographic Scope: emphasis on Flint, MI; some national and international funding

Average Grant: \$71,542

Contact: Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, Office of Communications, 1200 Mott Foundation Building, Flint, MI 48502, ph: 313/238-5651.

Public Welfare Foundation

Major Priorities: environment, population, criminal justice, disadvantaged youth, the elderly

Geographic Scope: international and national

Average Grant: \$30,057

Contact: President and Executive Director, Public Welfare Foundation, 2600 Virginia Avenue, NW, Suite 505, Washington, DC 20037, ph: 202/965-1800.

Richardson (Smith) Foundation

Major Priorities: public and international affairs, children and families at risk of

damage from persistent poverty

Geographic Scope: national, international

Average Grant: \$140,998

Contact: R. Randolph Richardson, President, Smith Richardson Foundation, 210 East 86th Street, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10028, ph: 212-861-8181.

Smith (W.W.) Charitable Trust

Major Priorities: AIDS, Cancer, and heart disease research; food, clothing, and shelter for children and the elderly; scholarship aid to colleges and universities, and free hospital care.

Geographic Scope: Delaware Valley area

Average Grant: \$19,831

Contact: Administrator, W.W. Smith Charitable Trust, 101 Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 200, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010, ph: 215/525-9667.

Speas (John W. and Effie E.) Memorial Trust

Major Priorities: quality of local health care and related causes

Geographic Scope: Jackson, Clay, Platte, and Cass counties, MO; and Wyandotte and Johnson counties, KS

Average Grant: \$42,958

Contact: Senior Vice President, John W. and Effie E. Speas Memorial Trust, c/o Boatmen's First National Bank of Kansas City, 14 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, MO 64183, ph: 816/234-7481.

Speas (Victor E.) Foundation

Major Priorities: health care and human services

Geographic Scope: Kansas City, MO

Average Grant: \$25,176

Contact: Senior Vice President, John W. and Effie E. Speas Memorial Trust, c/o Boatmen's First National Bank of Kansas City, 14 West Tenth Street, Kansas City, MO 64183, ph: 816/234-7481.

Sprague (Seth) Educational and Charitable Foundation

Major Priorities: wide range of support, including health and human services, education, and civic causes.

Geographic Scope: primarily New York and Massachusetts

Average Grant: \$3,838

Contact: Senior Vice President, Seth Sprague Educational and Charitable Foundation, U.S. Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street, New York, NY 10005.

Trull Foundation

Major Priorities: human services, religion, education, and civic and public affairs

Geographic Scope: primarily Texas area, but no geographic restrictions

Average Grant: \$3,028

Contact: Executive Director, Trull Foundation, 404 Fourth Street, Palacios, TX 77465, ph: 512/972-5241.

Woods Charitable Fund

Major Priorities: community organizing efforts, civic and public policy groups, the performing arts, social welfare programs, and youth services

Geographic Scope: focus on metropolitan Lincoln, NE and Chicago, IL

Average Grant: \$14,467

Contact: Director, Lincoln Office, Woods Charitable Fund, P.O. Box 81309, Lincoln, NE 68501, ph: 402/474-0707.

Additional Foundation Sources

The Allstate Foundation
Allstate Plaza, F3
Northbrook, IL 60062

Dade Community Foundation
200 South Biscayne Boulevard
Suite 4770
Miami, FL 33131-2343
ph: 305/371-2711

John S. and James L. Knight Foundation
One Biscayne Tower, Suite 3800
Two South Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, FL 33131
ph: 305/539-0009

Burt and Mary Meyer Foundation
2913 Corrine Avenue
Orlando, FL 32303
ph: 407/645-4227

The UPS Foundation
400 Perimeter Center
Terraces North
Atlanta, GA 30346

Glossary



This glossary serves as an easy reference for terms, acronyms and definitions used throughout this guide. We also are providing you with terms and acronyms that are used by FEMA and may be found within your state's state emergency operations plan. For ease of reference, have included terms and acronyms are listed in alphabetical order.

AFOP. Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs is the national federation of organizations in 49 states and Puerto Rico that provide employment, training and supportive services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers. AFOP has studied the impact that disasters and other emergencies have had on farmworkers in the U.S. over the past ten years.

ARC. American Red Cross is a national non-governmental organization which acts as a liaison between FEMA and local agencies in serving medical and other needs of disaster victims. It has offices in most communities, and can assist in both declared and undeclared disasters.

Authorities Review is a detailed examination of laws and regulations applicable to emergency management in a community, which is found in state plans.

CAA. Community Action Agencies, also known as CAP agencies, provide a range of social services for farmworkers. They are funded by the Department of Health and Human Services' Community Services Block Grants.

CEM. Comprehensive Emergency Management is the federal method of chronologically grouping disaster activities into four phases: mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

COE. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers can be called upon by FEMA to help with disaster response and recovery efforts.

Community Resources include people, organizations, programs, equipment and funds that can be used to alleviate suffering caused by disasters.

CSBG. Community Services Block Grants are federal funds available at the state level for community service programs. Some states have established a CSBG set-aside for farmworkers, although the majority have not.

CPG. Civil Preparedness Guides are FEMA publications that give information about civil preparedness and emergency management program activities.

CSP. Community Shelter Plans provide disaster guidelines to local agencies.

DAC. A Disaster Application Center is a one-stop center for disaster victims to apply for individual assistance from various state and federal agencies, as well as private groups. The Florida Department of Education's Adult Migrant Program produced a document on the DACs they set up for farmworkers following Hurricane Andrew. See the "Community Resources" section for their address.

DAE. Disaster Assistance Employees are FEMA employees who assist local areas affected by disasters.

Disaster is a dangerous event whose control exceeds the capability of any single agency or service, such as the fire department or police. In legal terms, a disaster requires resources beyond those available locally.

DFO. Disaster Field Office is an administrative office established at the scene of a presidentially declared disaster.

DOD. U.S. Department of Defense supports a Surplus Commodities Procurement Program, which supplies surplus military meals to disaster victims.

DOE. U.S. Department of Education administers the Impact Aid Program during times of disaster.

DOL. U.S. Department of Labor federally administers the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program, which funds not for profit and state agencies to provide employment and training services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and the Economic Dislocated Worker Adjustment Assistance program.

DSC. Disaster Service Center is a facility where disaster victims can receive assistance with their application preparation.

EBS. Emergency Broadcast System is a communication and warning system set up by the federal government to broadcast emergency messages via radio and TV stations.

Emergency is a dangerous event less severe than a disaster, which can be controlled within the scope of local resources, and where no request for state or federal assistance was not made.

Emergency Management is a system of analysis, planning, and decision making to mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of all hazards. The goal of emergency management is to save lives, prevent injuries, and protect property and the environment if an emergency occurs.

Emergency Program Manager is the individual who has the day-to-day responsibility for emergency management programs and coordination of all emergency-related activities.

Emergency Support Services, or emergency operating forces, are found within local government and respond to emergencies 24 hours a day. These services include law enforcement, fire, rescue and public works.

EOC. Emergency Operations Center, the nerve center of all information and direction, is set up immediately following a declared disaster. These centers can be run by local or state government, or by FEMA. FEMA sets up these centers immediately following a federally declared disaster. However, in the near future, the EOCs will be replaced by the Disaster Field Office, where all local, state and federal programs will be managed. This will be the locations where organizations can apply for public assistance.

EOP. Emergency Operations Plan, or a disaster plan, outlines what needs to be done to prepare for and recover from a disaster or an emergency. States and communities each have their own plans that generally follow FEMA's disaster guidelines. These plans also have annexes that detail the special needs of special populations, such as farmworkers.

ETA. Employment and Training Administration, found within DOL, oversees the JTPA §402 Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program and the Title III program.

FACT Act. The Federal Agriculture Commerce and Trade Act of 1990, §2281, authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to spend up to \$20 million to provide disaster assistance to farmworkers. This act is also referred to as the 1990 Farm Bill.

Farmworker Rest Centers are community-run, one-stop centers for farmworkers which serve as temporary shelters and application assistance centers. Only two of these model centers exist—one in Hope, Arkansas and the other in Liberty, Ohio.

FEMA. The Federal Emergency Management Agency coordinates government disaster response activities following a federally declared disaster.

FmHA. Farmers Home Administration, administered by USDA, has an emergency loan program that provides low-rent housing to migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Funding Analysis is the review of funding and funding sources for emergency management activities.

Hazard is a dangerous event or circumstance that has the potential to lead to an emergency or disaster.

Hazard Identification is the review of locations and conditions associated with hazards in a particular area.

Hazard Probability, featured as a chart in state EOPs, lists possible hazards and the probability of their occurrence in the future. FEMA uses this information to set disaster planning priorities.

HHS. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, administers the Community Services Block Grant program which is allocated to states and Community Action Agencies. HHS also funds the migrant health program and the migrant head start program. HHS administers the Low-Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) which supports the fuel costs of low-income households.

IA. Individual Assistance is a category of programs administered by FEMA which provides loans and grants to disaster victims. FEMA's Individual and Family Grant Program is an example of this type of assistance.

IEMS. Integrated Emergency Management System puts the emergency management process into action; it integrates all available resources for the full range of hazards and functions related to the four phases of emergency management.

IFGP. Individual and Family Grant Program (IFGP) is administered by FEMA and provides relief assistance to disaster victims following a presidentially declared disaster. An individual or family can receive a grant for up to \$5000.

Impact Aid Program is a DOE-administered program which helps educational agencies pay for increased operating expenses and lost revenue caused by a disaster.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title III, Economic Dislocated Worker Adjustment Assistance Program, administered by DOL, provides funding to governors in states to respond to job loss due to plant closings and disasters. Applications for these funds must be filed through the governor's designated state agency administering such funds.

Job Training Partnership Act, Title IV, §402, administered by DOL, provides employment and training services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers. AFOP's member organizations are grantees who receive these federal funds.

Mitigation is the first of the four phases of comprehensive emergency management. Mitigation activities reduce the risk of damage and injury to the community if a disaster occurs.

Natural Disaster is a disaster caused by a natural event such as a drought, flood, hurricane, landslide, blizzard, tornado, sleet, hail, freeze, earthquake or crop blight.

NGO. A non-governmental organization is any private-run organization, including profit or not for profit organizations.

NWS. National Weather Service is an agency that informs the public about severe weather.

PA. Public Assistance is a program administered by FEMA to provide partial funding for damaged publicly-owned facilities during a presidentially declared disaster.

Preparedness is the second of the four phases of comprehensive emergency management. Preparedness activities and programs, when in place prior to an emergency, will make it easier to respond after an emergency or disaster occurs.

PVO. Private voluntary organizations include service organizations, such as the Salvation Army, United Way and the American Red Cross.

Recovery is the last of the four phases of comprehensive emergency management. Recovery activities restore the community to a normal, or near normal state. Short term recovery includes damage assessment and the return of essential systems and services (such as electricity, food and water supply) to prior operating level. Long term recovery activities, such as rebuilding and training, may continue for many years.

Resource Inventory is an analysis of the resources a community can call upon in the event of an emergency. This would be comparable to the information you will have after you complete the three forms in your farmworker plan.

Response is the third of the four phases of comprehensive emergency management. Response phase activities and programs address the short term effects at the beginning of a declared disaster or emergency. Response activities should only be done by FEMA agents and other authorities who are specially trained. Activities include warning, evacuating victims and lifesaving.

SCO. State Coordinating Officer is appointed by the governor, usually the director of FEMA, to coordinate all state agencies in disaster relief operations.

SM. A Shelter Manager is the specially-trained manager of shelters during an emergency or disaster.

SOP. Standard Operating Procedure is the procedure described in the state emergency operations plan to implement disaster-related activities.

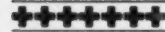
SAO. Shelter System Officer is a local official who maintains a shelter system and trains shelter managers.

Technological Disaster is a disaster caused by humans, including dam failures, fire, internal disturbances (such as strikes and riots), hazardous material accidents, and energy shortages.

USDA. U.S. Department of Agriculture. This federal agency administers a variety of food programs that can be used during disasters, including Disaster Food Stamp Program, Commodity Distribution to Charitable Institutions and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program. These programs are managed by the Food and Nutrition Service. USDA also oversees the Farmer's Home Administration.

VOAD. Volunteer Organizations Active in Disasters is a national organization which promotes improved mitigation and response efforts among not for profit organizations.

Contributing Documents



The following publications were of great assistance in the development of this document:

CRS Report for Congress: Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers: Federal Benefit Programs. Sharon House, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. Washington, DC, 1993.

CSBG Disaster Handbook. James Masters, Center for Community Futures, Berkeley, CA, 1994.

Disaster Assistance Programs: A Guide to Federal Aid in Disasters. FEMA booklet, June, 1990 (DAP 19, FEMA).

Disaster Relief for Farmworkers (Draft) Michael Jones, Proteus Training and Employment, Visalia, CA.

Disaster Relief Fund: Actions Still Needed to Prevent Recurrence of Funding Shortfall. U.S. General Accounting Office Report, February 1993 (GAO/RCED-93-60).

Food Assistance: USDA's Multiprogram Approach. U.S. General Accounting Office Report, November 1993 (GAO/RCED-94-33).

Guide for the Development of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (COG 1-8, FEMA).

Guide for the Review of State and Local Emergency Operations Plans (COG 1-8A, FEMA).

Introduction to Emergency Management. FEMA (S #230, FEMA).

Letter from USDA Secretary Mike Espy to the Honorable Ed Pastor stating why funds from USDA §2281 of the FACT Act were not made available to farmworkers affected by the 1993 Midwest floods (dated October 4, 1993).

The Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs' Testimony on Natural Disasters and the Impact On Agriculture. Testimony presented before the House Committee on Agriculture by Diane Mull, Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, June 6, 1991.

Contributing Documents

The Emergency Program Manager: A Home Study Course. Emergency Management Institute, Federal Emergency Management Agency (H-1).

The Establishment of Disaster Assistance Centers for Freeze-Affected Farmworkers. Carlos Saavedra, Florida State Department of Education, Adult Migrant Program, February 7, 1991.

The Mid-West Flood Disaster and the Southeast Drought of 1993: The Impact on Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers. Diane Mull, Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, July 19, 1993.

The Freeze of 1990 and the Effect on Seasonal and Migrant Farmworkers in California. Diane Mull, Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, January, 1991.

The Drought of 1988: Bipartisan Euphoria Over Drought Relief Bill Overlooks Plight of Farmworkers. Diane Mull, Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs, August 11, 1988.

Holley said commun. have begun providing ei help to families who arriv - ex- pecting work that hasn't devel- oped because of the dry weather.

Salvador Mendez, a Mexican- American from Mission, Texas, said his family of 10 has found work and a place to live at He- berle Farms in Hamlin, where they have worked for the past 11 seasons picking strawberries, planting cabbage, and harvesting



W I T H E R E D

DREAMS

Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs

1925 North Lynn Street, Suite 701

Arlington, VA 22209

ph: 703/528-4141 fax: 703/528-4145



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años por la abundancia de trabajadores, la llegada de la primavera y el comienzo del trabajo agrícola presentan un panorama que no parece ser alentador para los campesinos del Valle Central. Las recientes lluvias y el clima del tiempo frío hacen que "los trabajos no se vengan pronto". Además, los efectos de la sequía que entró en su quinto año consecutivo ha comenzado a afectar a los trabajadores. Aparte, las fuertes heladas de diciembre dañaron cultivos agrícolas, de-